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# The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

**Atterbury Gives Rail Ideas**

**Washington Sees Coördinator**

**Germany Denies Jew Baiting**

**Austria Moves Toward Crisis**

**Poland Fights Mussolini Plan**

**Senate Works With Work Bill**

PRESIDENT W. W. ATTERBURY of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company uses the Monitor to tell the nation the right and wrong of the transportation system. He would limit railroad regulation to its original purpose of securing reasonable rates and preventing discrimination. He would apply to all other agencies of service—highway, waterway and air—similar measures, not to save the railroads but to protect the public. He finds railway difficulties brought about in the main by unfair competition. Trucks must be regulated, held to a size that doesn't block the highway, operated in an orderly manner. Give the railroads an even break, and—The railroads will hold their own.

* * *

¶ The Administration's plan for meeting the rail emergency develops as General Atterbury speaks out. President Roosevelt is understood to favor appointment of a federal coordinator of railroads with powers to enforce economies in their operation. Walker D. Hines, wartime director of railways, is one man mentioned for the big job. Elimination of wasteful practices, duplication of service and aimless competition is being demanded by the groups representing security owners and investors. One fact grows clearer: the railroads will just have to be saved—Everybody's prosperity somehow seems wrapped up in rails.

* * *

¶ Germany vigorously denies reports of barbarities against the Jews and others. Capt. Hermann Goering, Prussian Minister of the Interior, as well as Hitler's right hand man, tells the foreign press that the "German revolution" has been accomplished with a minimum of bloodshed, that no Jews have been put out of business or removed from office because they were Jews, although some have been so treated because they were Social Democrats. Jewish racial persecution, he declares, will not be tolerated. News censorship is to be raised. Goering summarizes the situation—"Communism is gone and western culture is saved."

* * *

¶ Austria sees Vienna newspapers come to a halt. The Dollfuss semi-dictatorship, fighting Socialism, declares a censorship on the Vienna Socialist organs, whereupon all printers go on strike. The Government, which favors return to the monarchy, is backed by the Heimwehr, who are semi-Fascistic. The Hitler followers are growing swiftly, demanding union of Austria with Germany, and making war on the Socialists, who are the only remaining Republicans. Citizens store food and water, fearing outbreaks. With newspapers gone, officials run to the radio—They do their best to allay wild fear.

* * *

¶ Japan's Foreign Office spokesman repudiates statements made by Yosuke Matsuoka in New York. Mr. Matsuoka, head of the Japanese delegation which walked out of the League, arrives on the Leviathan and in an interview declares Japan is answerable to no other nations for its conduct in Manchuria and that the United States would improve its relations with Japan if it would withdraw its fleet from the Pacific Ocean. The interview is cabled to Japan to repair the diplomat's reputation with a populace he sorely disappointed at Geneva. The Foreign Office spokesman cables back that Matsuoka speaks not for Japan, but only for himself. But he doesn't tell the Japanese people that—And so, somehow or other, diplomacy, on behalf of something or other, scores another triumph.

* * *

¶ Poland is greatly aroused over the Mussolini-MacDonald four-power plan. Warsaw's new Ambassador to Rome, Count George Potocki, resigns because he knows no way to protect Poland under the plan. Polish statesmen can see only a scheme headed by Premier Mussolini to make them give up the Polish Corridor, which they regard as indispensable to Poland's economic independence. Warsaw asks the Little Entente to make common front with it, but finds Foreign Minister Benes of Czechoslovakia favoring the four-power idea. That precious Corridor—Does it give Poland great satisfaction, or only great anxiety?

* * *

¶ The Senate Labor Committee struggles to meet the American Federation of Labor's objections to the emergency employment and reforestation program. Chief of Staff Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Secretary of Labor Perkins, who would have charge of worker enlistment, declare there is no "drafting" in their thought. The President agrees to have "voluntary" specified in the bill. The chief objection is that paying only $1 a day, in addition to food, lodging, clothing and tools, sets too low a wage scale. The reply is a thoughtful one—This is all the Government can afford to pay for unskilled labor.

# Poland Sees Corridor Threat In Mussolini's Four-Power Plan

## New Ambassador to Rome Resigns in Face of Difficult Situation—Chargé d'Affaires to Handle Diplomatic Questions

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless*

WARSAW, March 25—As a sequel to Signor Benito Mussolini's plan to revise peace treaties, the newly appointed Polish Ambassador to Rome, Count George Potocki, handed in his resignation yesterday and it was accepted.

Count Potocki gave as an explanation that he would be unable to protect Poland's interests in face of the Mussolini plan. It is understood that the Polish Government intends to leave the post vacant. Count Potocki's appointment had just been gazetted and he was to have gone to Rome to take up his duties next week. The country's interests in Italy will be left in the hands of the chargé d'affaires in whom the Government has complete confidence.

The whole nation, irrespective of party, is seriously perturbed at the implications of Signor Mussolini's proposals, seeing in them an attempt to force Poland to give up the Polish Corridor, possession of which is regarded by everyone as indispensable to Poland's economic independence.

At present, resentment is chiefly directed against Italy, since after Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's speech in the House of Commons Thursday, British attitude is regarded as still uncertain.

Meanwhile, the Government is busy trying to organize a common front between Poland and the Little Entente to protect mutual interests. It is hoped that a joint manifesto will be the result.

The chief difficulty of drawing up such a document is the fact that the Little Entente, under the influence of the Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister, Dr. Eduard Beneš, is understood to view the idea of collaboration of the four great powers

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

# Come-to-Boston Plan Instituted To Build Trade

## New England Hospitality Stressed by Hotels and Amusements

As a result of long and persistent effort, hotel men in Boston, the Massachusetts Industrial Commission, railroads and bus companies, baseball and theater people are now coöperating on a definite plan to build up week-end business in the entertainment of visitors to Boston.

Railroads are offering low rates from practically every point on the compass. Likewise bus services. The theaters and moving picture houses are to coöperate with some arrangement for special admissions.

In the hotels, each week-end may, in the end, be particularly specified to attract visitors from a given section, such as Vermont, New Hampshire, the western Massachusetts area and so on.

This year, according to Judge Emil E. Fuchs of the Boston Braves, women are going to be admitted free to the Saturday afternoon games the first time this privilege has been extended in the 58 years of baseball.

The members of the Boston Hotel Men's Association have been looking forward to some such coöperative plan for attracting more week-end visitors to Boston for some time. The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad has been making it possible for Boston people to week-end in New York, under reduced fare plans, good from Friday noon to Monday midnight, for some time.

A reduced fare has now gone into effect extending the distance of travel to Washington, with tickets good for 12 days for only about $1 more than the price of a one-way ticket.

"Why," the Boston hotel men inquire, "should we not start something to get people coming this way, too?"

What more congenial way to get such change and recreation than by travel to a new scene for the week-end? That there is a "market" for such opportunity is evidenced by the experience of the White Mountain area people who have won thousands of winter sports enthusiasts to their district.

The Massachusetts Industrial Commission has a committee working on plans in conjunction with the hotel and transportation men. Everyone is anticipating a big spring and summer. New England has what is known as "the stuff." And shortly, all that will be needed, will be people and more people to "come and get it."

# Shoe Strikers Seek Higher Wage Scale

An agreement, a deadlock and a walkout of about 8000 workers represent the developments today of labor's effort to maintain what it deems a decent wage scale and living conditions in Massachusetts. About 8000 leather workers in Peabody, Danvers and Salem struck today.

Union officials demand a 20 per cent increase in wages for pieceworkers and 30 per cent increase for day workers. Officials of the National Shoe Workers' Association, which is sponsoring the strike, estimated that, with the Lynn walkout, there would be early next week between 10,000 and 12,000 strikers. An early settlement is anticipated, and no "demonstrations" are planned, it is reported.

Attempts to arbitrate the dispute between the Shoe Workers' Protective Union and the Shoe Manufacturers' Board of Trade in the Haverhill dispute were unsuccessful yesterday. It is stated the workers are determined to hold out for a top-price schedule, and a new price schedule to be drawn up after Aug. 1.

An agreement has been reached which has ended the strike in the last shop of the number ordered out on strike by the National Shoe Workers' Union of Boston. About 250 men and women will return to their benches Monday morning.

# Cleveland Finds How to Aid Boys Who Roam Roads

## Offers Board, Education, Cleanliness and Puts Them on New Plane

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CLEVELAND, Ohio—In a renovated old mansion opposite the Central Y. M. C. A. is the Cleveland Boys' Bureau, which, in the few months it has been in operation, has made persons familiar with its work wonder how the city ever got along without it.

Homeless boys, boys who have been wandering about the country in a futile quest for work, boys who are discouraged and ripe for any proposal their older companions may suggest, drift into the bureau. The problem of each is solved.

The bureau is a coöperative social project resulting from the work of a civic committee headed by Mr. Edward L. Worthington, a broker who spends most of his time solving emergency situations which seemed out of the field of regular social agencies.

The Rotary Club gave $2500 to start the work and helps support it financially now; Mr. Worthington induced various firms to donate necessary furnishing for the house; labor unions permitted jobless members to do the work free, and the bureau was opened last spring.

### Makes Excellent Record

Since it has been in operation it has registered 876 boys, some of whom are permanent guests and some of whom have stayed there from two days to six months. Thirty-three boys have been sent back to their homes, 29 were induced to return voluntarily, 10 were placed in private homes in Cleveland.

Twenty-three boys who are more or less "permanent" guests at the bureau regularly attend school, mostly at night. Courses in automobile mechanics, cabinetmaking and printing are the most popular with American-born boys, while those with a foreign background generally choose English and mathematics.

All boys coming to the bureau, whether they stay only two days or a year, have an opportunity to gain a good deal of practical knowledge through supervised tours. Frequent trips are arranged through the Museums of Art, Natural History, the telephone company, newspaper plants, illuminating company, and industrial plants of all sorts.

### Story of Joe and Frank

Here is a typical example of the type of boys who come to the bureau. Joe and Frank, brothers from a small West Virginia town, were expelled from home by their stepfather. For several years they worked on near-by farms. When work gave out, they "hit the road."

Eventually they wound up in Cleveland, footsore, tired, discouraged. They applied at the police station for lodging, as had become their custom. The police turned them over to the bureau. They have been there now for three weeks. An effort is being made to induce relatives in Detroit to take them. If this fails they will remain at the bureau until some other permanent solution of their problem presents itself.

The boys themselves take care of the bureau and every morning go out looking for jobs.

# *Artists Left Off Jury To Select Paintings*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PITTSBURGH, Penna., March 25—There will be no artists on the jury of selection for this year's Carnegie International Exhibition, opening Oct. 19, according to Mr. Homer Saint-Gaudens, director of the Carnegie Institute.

The argument for the change, he said, is that such a jury might better represent the feeling of the public toward art and is in the way of an experimental answer to complaints that artist juries select paintings for reasons of technical interest.

This year's jury consists of Mr. Robert B. Hershe, director of the Art Institute of Chicago; Mr. C. Powell Minnigerode, director of the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington, and Mr. Meyric R. Rogers, director of the City Art Museum of St. Louis, Mo.

# Federal Control Of Child Labor Is Finding New Help

## Amendment Approved by Four States, Pending in Nine Others

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, March 25—Completely reversing sentiment toward the proposed child-labor amendment, four state Legislatures have this year indorsed the proposed addition to the United States Constitution, which they had previously rejected.

The four states are North Dakota, Oregon, Washington and Ohio, and they bring the total of ratifications thus far to 10 out of the 36 necessary to make the amendment valid. This six other states which have given approval are Arkansas, Arizona, California, Wisconsin, Montana and Colorado. Colorado is another State which originally rejected the amendment.

Congress provided no statute of limitations on the child labor amendment, like the seven-year clause on the more recent prohibition repeal amendment, and consequently states can take action at any time. Up till this year it had been generally assumed that the child labor proposal was defeated, and if it emerges now it will mark one of the most surprising reversals in constitutional history.

The original resolution passed the House in 1924 by a vote of 297 to 69, and in the Senate in the same year, 61 to 23. In the next few years it got the approval of only four state legislatures whereas 26 state legislatures definitely rejected the proposal. Apparently this decision was final and the child labor amendment dropped into oblivion.

The Constitution requires that an amendment be approved by three-quarters of the states, which gives a veto power to any 13. Against the proposed child-labor amendment in 1927 had been assembled just twice this veto quota of states. Since that time, however, the great business slump has developed; 12,000,000 people are out of work; the American Federation of Labor has begun to push the amendment again, and hopes for the proposal have been revived.

Section 1 of the amendment states simply: "The Congress shall have power to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age." A second section reserves to the states all powers not affected by the amendment.

Resolutions to approve the amendment are now pending in Minnesota, Alabama, Iowa, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Kansas, Wyoming and Michigan.

# Socialist Papers Tie Up All Vienna Press by Strike

*By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

VIENNA, March 25—Today witnessed a new act in the Austrian Government's fight against Socialism when Vienna awoke to find no newspapers for sale. All organized newspaper typesetters in Europe's most completely socialistic capital had gone on strike as a protest against the Government's imposing preventive censorship on the Socialist press.

The strikers went back to work today after troops had been paraded before the newspaper offices in a demonstration of strength.

Since the suspension of Parliamentary activity three weeks ago, and introduction of government by cabinet decrees, workers' papers were frequently confiscated. But that measure had not completely tamed them, so the censorship began. The chief element behind the Government's strong measures is Heimwehr, or home defense party, a semi-Fascistic group advocating the inauguration of an iron-handed dictatorship and the annihilation of Marxism.

Socialists who are the only real Austrian Republicans are also meeting relentless attacks by Austrian Hitlerites who, rapidly growing in numbers and strength, demand union with Germany and the extermination of Socialists.

Autocratic government, which is equally opposed to the Socialists, favors the restoration of the monarchy. Government storm troops are armed as home defense bands who more and more are exercising police control here. Socialists, not daring to resort to violence, are gradually giving way, and losing force.

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**Things Present**

Mr. Einstein will probably go down in history for his studies of relativity, but one of his latest pronouncements—one on "human relativity"—is an evidence of a different kind of greatness. See the fifth editorial.

A two-volume dictionary has recently fallen into the hands of the Bookman, as you will note on the Book page.

Don't miss the Parent column and Our Living Language series on the Progress in Education page.

Your friend who is studying French may be helped in his studies by comparing the English article with its translation on the Home Forum page.

**And Things to Come**

Monday brings the Children's page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," Hymnal Notes, and Rime-O-Grams based on lakes of the world.

# *Sound Regulation of All Transport Systems With Each Service on Self-Sustaining Basis Put Before United States by Railway Leader*

## *High Fees on Big Trucks and Tolls on Waterways Declared Essential*

*"Why the railroads feel that a great deal of their financial difficulty is due to a lack of proper regulation of competitors," is discussed in the following article, written specially for* THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *by one of the leading railroad authorities in the United States. This issue and other allied topics are to be discussed further in the colorful series, "All Aboard, America," which begins in the Monitor on April 3.*

By W. W. ATTERBURY

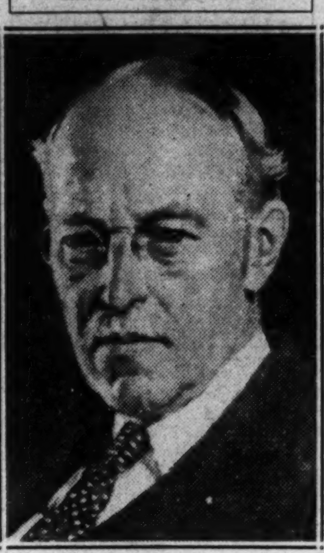
President, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA—Nearly 50 years ago this country decided it was wise to embark upon national regulation of the railroads. The purpose was to secure reasonable rates, based on like charges for like services, and to prevent discrimination. In so far as regulation has been directed to these ends, its beneficial results cannot well be questioned. Only its excesses have been harmful, and they are all capable of correction.

At the time regulation was adopted, practically all of the inland traffic of the United States, except that on the Great Lakes, was carried by the railroads. In recent years, and chiefly since the end of the World War, other agencies of transportation have been rapidly assuming prominence. The most important of them are the improved and extended highway systems, the enlarged inland waterways, and intercoastal shipping via the Panama Canal.

Links Travel Units



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—From an Oil Painting
W. W. ATTERBURY

The fact that these forms of transportation are largely unregulated, and in many cases not regulated at all, is bringing back the unsound conditions which led to the regulation of the railroads. In many branches of industry, established practices have been thrown into confusion by unstable and secretly made rates. Prices have been seriously affected by disturbance of markets.

## *Passenger Buses Providing Practically Door-to-Door Facilities Envisaged*

The situation is such that the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners recently adopted a report containing the following vigorous paragraph:

"Discriminatory rates, fares and charges by the motor vehicle operators are just as devastating in their effect as were such practices by the railroads in the days before the effective administration of the Interstate Commerce Act. This is true of every avenue of business and apparently covers a wider scope in its forward march of destruction than that which followed similar practices by the railroads."

If it has been a wise policy to regulate railroad rates and service, I submit that the same reasons make it equally wise to regulate other agencies of transportation when they become factors of importance The thing regulated is the service of transport—the carrying of persons and goods from one place to another for hire. No valid distinction can be predicated upon the type of vehicle which is used.

There can be no doubt that there is a widespread and growing demand on the part of the general public to bring highway and waterway transportation, particularly the former, under orderly control. This results, in part, from general real-

(Continued on Page 9, Column 6)

# Germany Pledges Régime of Order Under New Laws

## Goering Likens Rumors to Untruths About Italy in Early Fascism

*By Cable from Monitor Bureau*

BERLIN, March 25—"German and Prussian state authorities will do everything to preserve law and order and foreign visitors will be in a safer and happier Germany than before," Capt. Hermann Goering, Prussian Minister of the Interior, today declared at the foreign press reception.

Reviewing recent outside press reports on the German situation, Captain Goering said he was reminded of untruths about Italy in the early years of Fascism. Contrary to these exaggerations, such has been the discipline of the "German revolution" that there have been fewer fatalities than in political strife in Germany in the past few years and, apart from isolated incidents which are now a thing of the past, no foreigners have been persecuted, he declared.

Thousands of Communists have been arrested legally by the police, Captain Goering admitted, but they were treated the same as other prisoners, and "once for all Communism is gone and western culture saved." Dealing with the question of alleged persecution of the Jews, Captain Goering emphatically maintained that the authorities will not tolerate the persecution of any person because he is Jewish. Despite strong anti-Semitic feeling here no Jewish business has been compulsorily closed and no Jew expelled from office because Jewish, only because such official was a Social Democrat, Captain Goering affirmed.

Confiscation of the Social Democratic press in Germany, Captain Goering stated, was continuing as long as the Social Democratic press abroad besmirches Germany's fair name with inaccurate reports of conditions here.

Captain Goering concluded by citing the lack of censorship on foreign news from Germany as a proof of normal conditions here, and he appealed to foreign correspondents to reciprocate with truthful reports of the hospitality enjoyed here.

# Matsuoka Defends Retention Of Japanese Mandate Islands

## Geneva Delegate Forecasts Policy Even Should Tokyo Government Decide to Resign Seat in League of Nations

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, March 25—Japan will hold the islands of the Pacific mandated to it by the League of Nations irrespective of whether it remains within the League, in the opinion of Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, chief of the Japanese delegation that quitted Geneva in protest against the action of the powers in censuring Tokyo for its Manchurian policy.

While Mr. Matsuoka was explaining and defending Japanese action in Manchoukuo before a large group of newspaper correspondents here yesterday, the consensus was voiced in League circles in Geneva that there was nothing in the record to indicate that the mandates were perpetual, even though Japan remained in the League.

The question of this mandated territory, which includes the Caroline and Marshall islands, is held not only to raise grave juridical questions, but to be of great importance to the United States in view of American rights on the Island of Yap, important cable center in the Pacific and which the Supreme Council ruled was within the Japanese mandated area.

Subsequently the Japanese conceded to the United States whatever rights and privileges were granted to League members in mandated countries. Still later the Washington treaty of 1921 confirmed to the United States all these rights and privileges. Meanwhile Japan is pledged not to fortify any of these islands nor to permit in them slavery, traffic in drugs or liquor and to render an account of her stewardship to the League of Nations yearly.

Mr. Matsuoka held yesterday that all these terms would be complied with, but voiced unofficially the view that Japan would never relinquish them even if ordered to do so by the League.

At the same time the chief Japanese delegate, replying to questions, admitted that if reports were true that Manchoukuo was building a navy, it probably would necessitate wholesale treaty revision, since Manchoukuo was not under the armament limitation restrictions demanded by existing covenants.

At the same time he pledged both Japan and Manchoukuo to preserve the open door and stoutly defended Japanese policy in China. He referred to Manchoukuo as Japan's "Life line, to a certain extent," commercially and economically.

He reviewed the chaos in China and voiced the view that it was "disintegrating." There was no present hope for a united Chinese nation, he held.

*By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor*

TOKYO, March 25—The remarks made at New York by Mr. Yosuke

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

# Anomalies of Beer Puzzle Washington, Even the President

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHIGTON, March 25 — The illogical snarl which enactment of the beer bill has produced is being illustrated today in Washington, from the White House down to the lowest government department.

Asked what he intended to do about beer in the army and navy, President Roosevelt told Washington correspondents that he must take the matter under advisement. Whereupon one of their number replied: "But I thought 3.2 beer was non-intoxicating. If that is true, why is there any question about giving it to the army and navy?" The President, appreciating this cogent point which is confounding more than one department chief in Washington, shook his head and only laughed in reply.

The Indian bureau has been puzzled whether it should throw overboard the laws which for many decades have barred beer, among other liquors, from Indian reservations. So far, the bureau has taken the line that beer shall continue to be prohibited: Thus intimating, as the Secretaries of the Navy and War Departments do in pondering the matter of the services, that 3.2 beer is intoxicating. Yet Congress and the President, in passing the bill "under the terms of the Eighteenth Amendment" attest that such beer is non-intoxicating.

Apart from the fundamental anomaly caused over the question of intoxication, the bill has produced many puzzles. The position of dry states arouses the most questions, with problems of circulation of papers carrying wet advertisements in these states, transshipment across such states, and a dozen other problems awaiting final settlement.

## Wets Ask Drys' Help

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP)—Mr. Fred G. Clark of Cleveland, commander-in-chief of the Crusaders, an anti-prohibition organization, sent telegrams to dry leaders today urging them to join the wet organization in seeking "solution of the liquor problem."

The telegrams were sent to Mrs. Ella Boole of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Dr. F. Scott McBride of the Anti-Saloon League, and Dr. Clarence True Wilson of the Methodist Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals.

"Today is the most opportune time in American history," Mr. Clark told the dry leaders in part, "to inaugurate proper protective legislation dealing with the liquor traffic."

# Spain Claims New Type Plane May Fly To New York in Less Than Three Hours

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MADRID—The inventive urge of the Spaniard is well illustrated by an announcement here that 170,000 inventions have been patented in Spain since 1900. This is said to represent nearly 4 per cent of the world's 5,000,000 inventions in the last 32 years.

A favorite medium for Spanish inventiveness is the air. Pride of place is held by the autogiro evolved by Señor Juan de la Cierva. The latest model is called the "air automobile" and flies without wings. It weighs just over 600 pounds and with a 75-horsepower motor it can attain a speed of nearly 90 miles per hour carrying a load of two persons.

Señor Cierva is reported to be developing an even more advanced autogiro of 500 horsepower with a maximum speed of 155 miles an hour, and a minimum of 20 miles an hour.

A 1000-miles-per-hour airplane driven by compressed air is another Spanish invention which is awaiting development. The machine, which its inventor says could fly from Madrid to New York in under three hours, is intended to rise to a great height, and travel in the stratosphere.

Further air gadgets emanating from Spanish ingenuity include a parachute device for keeping planes in the air in case of engine or any other trouble.

But, descending to a more domestic plane, Spain is responsible for a machine for breaking the shells of almond nuts without harming the kernel. A Mallorca resident has patented a process for obtaining flour from apples, oranges, lemons, chestnuts, soya beans and yams, and is now studying the uses to which the flour can be put.

Chemical treatment for rice to prevent decomposition in hot weather is also an invention claimed by Spain.

Conditions which inventions must fulfill before they can be patented have been made more restrictive. There must be a demand for them and it must be possible to industrialize them, without damage to already existing industry. They must, in addition, tend to cause a new demand, and have a chance of universal adoption.

# Future to Pay Extra Expense Of Relief Plan

## Roosevelt Puts Spending in Regular and Emergency Classes

## Means Split Budget

## First to Be Paid From Annual Revenue, Second by Long-Term Bond Issues

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, March 25—How President Roosevelt plans to finance his sweeping national relief and recovery program and balance the budget at the same time, has emerged in general form during discussions he has had with the press, notably last night.

It is now confirmed that the new Administration will finance its extensive new ventures placing what President Roosevelt calls emergency, or "starvation" spending in a category which is to be paid for not out of annual income in any given year, but bonded over a long period. Other spending, which he defines as normal, annual and recurrent, will be paid for as at present out of annual revenues.

Thus President Roosevelt embraces fully the budgetary theories advanced recently by a University of Chicago research group, and opposed by former President Hoover and Mr. Ogden L. Mills, former Secretary of the Treasury. The new Chief Executive draws a sharp line of distinction between the two types of spending, and in effect will be producing two budgets. He believes it to be unduly burdensome, and in effect a steep barrier to recovery, to call on a nation suffering from economic stringency to raise its taxes to mountainous levels in order to pay in each year for its emergency spending. Rather, he would keep taxation down to the lowest possible level, while spending money for public works and relief with a free hand, hoping to pay all back when prosperity has returned.

### See Future Millstone

Opponents of this theory object that upon the return of more prosperous days, the taxpayer is reluctant to pay off the burden he has accumulated, and the national debt continues like a millstone round the nation's fiscal neck, getting heavier each year.

Nothing daunted, President Roosevelt believes that the road to prosperity lies only in keeping taxes down and relief and recovery spending up to adequate standards.

Although faced with this budgetary difficulty, the President is going ahead with the broadest plans for unemployment relief. Apart from his reforestation plan, he realizes that states and municipalities will require help in caring for their workless, and he proposes to depart from the loan policy of the last Administration to offer direct grants in aid.

### Calls It Straight Aid

President Roosevelt declares that after a state or municipality has exhausted all its resources in caring for its unemployed, the Federal Government must step in. Since everybody knows that much of this money can never be repaid by the local units, the President frankly calls it a straight grant in aid and removes it from the loan category.

Although he is prepared to utilize bond issues freely to pay for his emergency spending, the Chief Executive nevertheless disagrees sharply with some estimates of costs. He states that the farm mortgage and home mortgage expenditures cannot now be estimated, since all depends on the number of applications to transfer the mortgages into government hands.

But only the interest on the mortgage bonds is to be guaranteed by the Treasury, the remainder of the transaction, perhaps running toward $2,000,000,000, will be taken up in a bond issue.

Similarly, the unemployment relief program will be bonded, for public works and direct relief alike, These expenditures may run together to $1,500,000,000.

### Smashes Straight Ahead

Such bond issues will be possible, only if the budget is strictly balanced, and this the President plans to do through the quasi-dictatorial powers granted in the economy bill. He is cutting veterans' and departmental spending to the lowest minimum, and many of the orders for slashing pensions will be out within a week. He aims, therefore, at a "constructive" balance of the books, in which all normal expenditures and receipts are accurately poised.

Some, at least, of the bond issues are planned to go out in small denominations, so that the most modest investor will be able to share in the recovery program as he did in the Liberty Bond issues.

Along these lines, therefore, President Roosevelt hopes to continue his task of achieving the impossible. He will balance the budget, and increase spending at the same time. Naturally, the budget will carry a substantial service charge on the bond issues. And his plans are still in a formative stage, possible of much future alteration.

But, rigidly insisting that "pay-as-you-go" does not apply in a crisis—with the evidence of the wartime spending as a weighty precedent—President Roosevelt smashes ahead toward the goal of recovery.

# Relief Army Plan Is Being Clarified To Appease Labor

## No Serious Obstacle Is Thought Now to Stand in Its Way

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, March 25 — The Senate Labor Committee today undertook to iron out President Roosevelt's emergency employment and reforestation program in an effort to remove features which have aroused the opposition of organized labor.

The President has already indicated his willingness to accept certain minor changes and those in charge of the bill are confident a compromise can be worked out which will preserve the fundamental features of the vast unemployment relief program and at the same time make it satisfactory to labor.

It is the impression in administration circles that the opposition led by Mr. William Green, president of the A. F. of L., and Representative William P. Connery (D.) of Massachusetts, chairman of the House Labor Committee, is for the most part "tilting at windmills."

Mr. Connery thinks the "draft" provision in the bill would authorize the army to go out in city streets and force any man to join the civilian conservation corps for one year, even against his will.

When informed of Mr. Connery's apprehensions, President Roosevelt himself indicated he had no objection to insertion of a clause specifically providing that enrollments in the labor battalions shall be voluntary, since such is the intent.

If other differences can be settled as easily as this one, the bill should be passed by the middle of next week and enlistment of unemployed be well under way before the middle of April. Two or three weeks later battalions of men from the cities would be on their way to the national forests.

The House Labor Committee is to meet Monday morning and it is the expectation of House leaders that the bill will be reported for action that day, and passed by Tuesday night. As usual the Senate is expected to delay longer than the House.

## Poland Sees Corridor Threat

(Continued from Page 1)

with approval and is merely anxious to try to prevent it being directed against the interests of smaller nations.

The Polish Government, on the other hand, is at present convinced that Signor Mussolini's whole aim in proposing that Italy, Britain, France and Germany should collaborate is to force concessions from smaller nations and this Poland is determined to fight to the last ditch.

## Poland's Stand for Peace With Defense of Rights Affirmed by Paderewski

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, March 25—Poland's position is that of a nation which is utterly desirous of peace, but ever ready to defend itself to the last against any encroachment on its honor, according to Mr. Ignace Jan Paderewski.

In one of his extremely rare essays into political discussions, Mr. Paderewski, who is perhaps more responsible than any other man for a free Poland, in an interview here yesterday saw Germany striving for a partitioning of Poland and declared the Reich would not be satisfied with Danzig and the disputed territory between Prussia and East Prussia. He held that Germany will want Silesia; then will demand Alsace-Lorraine and, finally, Austria; that its demands today for Danzig and territory adjacent to East Prussia were "merely a first step in Germany's ambition for the restoration of its hegemony."

"The most glorious achievement of the Peace Conference," Mr. Paderewski continued, "was the reparation granted to Poland after the crime inflicted on it in its partition. What Germany is asking now is that a repetition of that crime be sanctioned by all the powers of the world. The world cannot and will not permit it. There can be no peace in Europe without a strong, independent Poland. To give up our only outlet to the sea would mean making Poland a cripple and a slave.

"In 1919 Germany, pretending to be liberal, warned the peace conference that by giving too large boundaries to Poland they would thereby increase the territories for pogroms against the Jews. Who is making pogroms now — Poland or Germany?"

Mr. Paderewski voiced warmest praise for President Wilson and recalled what was for him his most memorable day when President Wilson on Nov. 6, 1916, told him he was convinced that "Poland must be restored within its natural borders, with an outlet to the sea."

Mr. Paderewski returned here this week from Washington, where he passed two days as a guest at the White House. He said he was deeply moved with the "individuality and humanity" of President Roosevelt. He characterized the President as "an idealist with a practical mind."

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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## Amusements

### BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL
TOMORROW at 3:30
KREISLER
SUNDAY, APRIL 2 AT 2:30
ROLAND HAYES
TICKETS $1, $1.50, $2

PLYMOUTH MAT. TODAY 3:15 TONIGHT at 8:30
S. HUROK presents PODRECCA'S
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Variety! Music Hall! Comic Opera! Satire! Ballet! Circus! Song!
"SLEEPING BEAUTY" AT ALL MATS.
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REPERTORY THEATRE
TODAY 2:15, 8:30

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## Events Tonight

Newton Dramatic Club: Presentation of four one-act plays, Village Playground House, Newton Center, 8.

Alpha Gamma Phi Sorority: Dance, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 9.

**Theaters**

Fine Arts—"Eine Nacht im Paradies," film, at 1:29, 3:27, 5:23, 9:21 p. m.
Wilbur—"An Amazing Career," 8:30.
Plymouth—"Teatro dei Piccoli," 8:30.
Colonial—"Pigeons and People," 8:30.
Copley—"The Red Mill," 8:30.
Repertory—Ted Shawn and dance group, 8:15.

**Music**

Symphony Hall—The Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

**Events Sunday**

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mrs. Nelvia E. Ritchie, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church; The First Baptist Church, Centre Street, Jamaica Plain, 3.

Children's Museum of Boston: Illustrated lecture, "African Animal Life," Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3:30. Open daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

Ford Hall Forum: Address, "The Quest for a Practical Philosophy of Life," by Dr. John Grier Hibben, former president of Princeton; Ford Hall, Ashburton Place, 7:30.

Boston Public Library: Piano recital by Mr. Donald Grout, 3:30; concert by Manhattan String Quartet, 8; both events, lecture hall, Boylston Street.

Community Church: Address, "Can a Nation Live to Itself?" by Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe, English journalist; also music; Symphony Hall, 10:30.

Boston Industrial Home: Anniversary program, music and addresses, 17 Davis Street, 7:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Concert by Miss Virginia Warren, soprano; Mr. Mischa Tulin, Theremin artist; Miss Mary Ranton Witham and Miss Helen Gordon, accompanist, Fenway Court, 2. Open to public. Program as follows:

Largo .......... Handel
Calm as the Night .......... Bohn
Mr. Tulin
Amarilli mia bella .......... Caccini
Verborgenheit .......... Wolf
Air de Lia de "L'enfant Prodigue" .. Debussy
Miss Warren
Ave Maria .......... Schubert
Si vous l'aviez compris .......... Denza
Cradle Song .......... Brahms
Mr. Tulin
Spirit Flower .......... Campbell-Tipton
Pierrot .......... Rubner
Fa la Nana .......... Sadèro
Midsummer .......... Worth
Miss Warren

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Afternoon musicale, 4. Open to young people. Industrial workers' midwinter conference.

Old South Forum: Address, "The End of the Golden Age; What May Our Children Expect?" by Prof. Robert E. Rogers of M. I. T., Old South Meeting House, Washington and Milk Streets, 3:15.

University Club: Annual children's concert, 40 Trinity Place, 4.

School of Museum of Fine Arts: Art Week students' exhibition, Trustees' Room, through April 2.

Harvard University: Piano recital by Mr. Jesus Maria Sanroma, Faculty Club, 3:30.

**Music**

Symphony Hall—Fritz Kreisler, 3:30.
Boston Public Library, Lecture Hall—Manhattan String Quartet, 8:00.

**Events Monday**

Boston Ruskin Club: Meeting, talk, lecture hall, Boston Public Library, Boylston Street, 3.

Boston Congregational Ministers: Meeting, book review by Prof. Edwin Booth of B. U., 14 Beacon Street, 11.

Citizens Committee on Religious Education: Meeting, discussion of coming Institute of Character Developing Forces in New England, Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street, 12.

New England Women's Club: Meeting, talk, "The Misgivings of the Public About Its Secondary Schools," by Prof. Bancroft Beatley of Harvard, Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

**Exhibitions**

**Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue**—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, 9 to 4. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Costumes of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries assembled by the Massachusetts Society of the National Colonial Dames of America; modern woodcuts; the Charlotte Beebe Wilbour Collection of English Silver; sixteenth century French engravings.

**Boston Architectural Club, 16 Somerset Street**—Paintings and sculptures by Sam Thal. Through April 15.

**Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets**—Contemporary American water colors. Through April 1.

**Boston City Club, Ashburton Place**—Paintings by Arthur B. Wilder. Through March 27.

**Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street**—General print show.

**Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street**—Paintings and sculpture in the "Boston Salon of Allied Arts." Through March 30.

**Fine Arts Theater, Norway Street at Massachusetts Avenue**—Paintings by Adolph Aissen. Through month of March.

**Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street**—Paintings of the Rocky Mountains by Marion Boyd Allen. Through April 1.

**Concerts to Come**

Tuesday afternoon, March 28, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Wednesday evening, March 29, at the Agassiz House, Cambridge, a concert by the Radcliffe Musical Association.

Friday afternoon, March 31, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday afternoon, April 1, at George W. Brown Hall, a concert by Gertrude Ehrhart, soprano.

Saturady evening, April 1, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday evening, April 2, at the Boston Public Library, a concert by the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra.

Monday evening, April 3, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Tuesday evening, April 4, in Jordan Hall a concert by the Boston Sinfonietta Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler, conductor.

Saturday afternoon, April 8, at Symphony Hall, a concert by New England's Glee Clubs.

Sunday afternoon, April 9, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Josef Hofmann, pianist.

Tuesday evening, April 11, in Symphony Hall, a concert by John Charles Thomas, baritone.

Thursday afternoon, April 13, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, April 15, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor

## Restaurants

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DINNER 40c-50c
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BREAKFAST A LA CARTE
GRACE C. SPENCER, Manager

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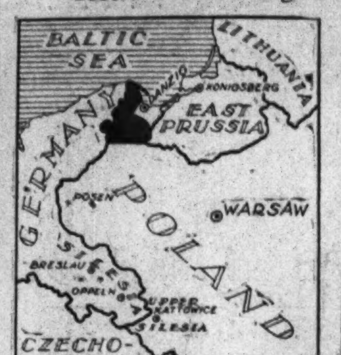
## Europe's Critical Issue Raised Again



By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

DEBATED TERRITORY
Blackened Section of Map Shows So-called Polish Corridor Between East Prussia and Germany Proper.

## Matsuoka Defends Islands Retention

(Continued from Page 1)

Matsuoka, recent spokesman for Japan at Geneva, to the effect that Japan is not bound to explain its actions in Manchuria to any nation is interpreted in some quarters here as designed largely for Japanese home consumption. He knew the interview would be telegraphed to Tokyo.

It is believed Mr. Matsuoka realizes his failure at Geneva is keenly resented by the bulk of the Japanese people and hopes to prevent damage to his prestige.

The Japanese are keenly disappointed at Mr. Matsuoka's inability to find some solution which would allow Japan to remain inside the League, and it is recalled that Japanese diplomats have frequently suffered from such failure, notably Marquis Komura on his return from the Portsmouth conference.

A Foreign Office spokesman emphasizes that "Mr. Matsuoka is representing nobody in the United States except Mr. Matsuoka," while other official sources intimated that Mr. Matsuoka's movements since he left Geneva were at his own initiative, although the Government was paying all expenses as a reward for his efforts at Geneva.

It is increasingly evident here that the bulk of the people insist he should have been able to find some way to make the League see eye to eye with Japan. In any event his activities at Washington will not be taken seriously by the Japanese public.

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## U. S. Urged to Seek 'Cultural Amity' Of Latin America

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DALLAS, Texas, March 25—Economic prosperity depends upon cultural understanding and amity between nations, it was declared by speakers at the opening session of the convention of the Pan-American League, an organization composed of teachers and students of Spanish. Delegates from 14 chapters in various parts of the United States attended.

"Through the force of economics since the World War we are learning the importance of the international mind," said Prof. H. P. Gambrell of Southern Methodist University, chief speaker. "Circumstances are impelling us to become more interested in Latin America, and that interest is not a Lady Bountiful sort of interest, because we realize that Latin America has much to teach us. We must learn these things and bring about a more cordial understanding."

Other speakers included Prof. E. H. Sparkman, of Baylor University, Waco, and Mr. Philip Leonard Green, of New York.

The convention opened with a pageant staged by 400 high school students of Dallas in the colorful costumes of the countries of the Americas. The first chapter of the league, which is primarily a youth movement looking toward international good will, was organized in Dallas in 1927.

## Women Requesting Soviet Recognition

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, March 25—Signed by 170 women, headed by Miss Jane Addams, Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam and Dr. Ada L. Comstock, petitions urging immediate recognition of Soviet Russia were presented at the White House and Department of State yesterday afternoon by a delegation from the American Women's Committee for Recognition of Soviet Russia.

The subcommittee, received by Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, which also called at the White House, included Mrs. Rosamond Pinchot Gaston of New York, Mrs. Margaret Culkin Banning of Duluth, Minn., Miss Evelyn Dewey of New York and Mrs. Victor Blakeslee of Philadelphia.

"For over 15 years a condition of diplomatic nonintercourse has existed between the United States and its largest neighbor nation, the Soviet Republic, to the detriment of international accord and to the commercial disadvantage of both countries," the resolution stated. "The present critical international situation, with acute economy depression and increasing threats to peace," it declared, "makes the freest possible intercourse between peace-loving peoples imperative."

## Weather

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Increasing cloudiness with rain late tonight and Sunday; rising temperature; minimum temperature tonight near 34; moderate east to south winds.

**Massachusetts:** Rain or snow tonight and probably Sunday morning; slowly rising temperature.

**Maine:** Snow in north and snow possibly changing to rain in south portion tonight and Sunday; slowly rising temperature Sunday.

**New Hampshire and Vermont:** Snow in north and snow possibly changing to rain in south portion tonight and Sunday; slowly rising temperature.

**Rhode Island and Connecticut:** Rain or snow tonight, probably ending Sunday morning; slowly rising temperature tonight.

**Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Increasing east and southeast winds probably becoming strong and shifting to westerly Sunday, and overcast weather with rain or snow tonight and Sunday.

### Official Temperatures

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantic City | 32 | 44 | Montreal | 28 | 34 |
| Bismarck | 26 | 32 | Nantucket | 38 | 40 |
| Boston | 32 | 42 | New Orleans | 68 | 74 |
| Buffalo | 26 | 38 | New York | 30 | 44 |
| Calgary | 20 | 38 | Norfolk, Va. | 40 | 44 |
| Charleston | 54 | 62 | North Platte | 26 | 46 |
| Chicago | 34 | 38 | Philadelphia | 34 | 44 |
| Cincinnati | 36 | 44 | Phoenix, Ariz. | 46 | 72 |
| Denver | 32 | 46 | Pittsburgh | 30 | 32 |
| Eastport, Me. | 30 | 40 | Portland, Me. | 34 | 42 |
| Hatteras | 44 | 48 | Raleigh | 36 | 54 |
| Honolulu, T.H. | .. | 76 | St. Louis | 42 | 44 |
| 7p.m., Mar.25 | 72 | .. | St. Paul | 30 | 42 |
| Helena, Mont. | 32 | 44 | Salt Lake City | 34 | 46 |
| Huron, S. D. | 32 | 36 | San Francisco | 50 | 58 |
| Jacksonville | 60 | 62 | SantaFe, N.M. | 28 | 48 |
| Kansas City | 40 | 44 | Seattle | 46 | 48 |
| Key West | 72 | 80 | Tampa | 60 | 82 |
| Los Angeles | 52 | 72 | Washington | 32 | 40 |
| Memphis | 50 | 60 | Wichita, Kan. | 38 | 70 |
| Miami, Fla. | 72 | 78 | Williston, N.D. | 28 | 38 |

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 25.
B—Maximum March 24.

### High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 11 p. m., Sunday, 11:23 a. m.
Height of tides 9.8 feet, 9.7 feet.

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# Anglo-American Issues Taken Up At Washington

## Hull Puts Main Stress in Foreign Policy on Economic Conference

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, March 24—Debt and general economic questions were taken up with the British Government this morning in a long interview between Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Sir Ronald Lindsay, the British Ambassador.

Today's talk represents a new phase in the desultory conversations previously had with envoys of foreign governments. It marks the opening of a drive toward a general accord which is expected to culminate in the World Economic Conference.

Mr. Hull is confident that the conference, upon which he lays greatest stress until it has become the main objective in foreign policy of the Administration, can meet as soon as leading governments have agreed on main lines to pursue. The moment that a plan for bringing the conference to success is completed, upon which Mr. Hull himself expects to work with representatives of other governments, that moment the conference can meet. He agrees that to go into the conference without a plan would doom it to failure.

The new American Secretary of State readily accepts the leadership to draft the program. He has made a profound study of the agenda of the conference and with this document in hand discusses with representatives of other powers the essential steps to bring the conference through. Thus far the discussions have followed general lines. Mr. Hull is seeking to arouse foreign governments to the need of an economic accord for business recovery and once he has obtained their whole-hearted and sympathetic support to this approach, will proceed to concrete details.

Already Mr. Hull has noted in foreign governments a keener realization of the need for a broad and fundamental program toward world recovery. He believes that this optimistic sign takes precedence over the war-debt discussions as such. He does not, therefore, expect that debtor governments will send specific delegations to the United States for negotiations on their obligations alone. He anticipates, and will strive to influence, general economic talks. If and when debts enter into the conversation, it will be as a subordinate item, "contemporaneously, concurrently, but separate and independent."

The Administration appears to believe, however, that, while the discussions may take place freely with governments which met their payments last Dec. 15, and general economic talks with France, Belgium, etc., should also be open and unrestrained, before debt discussions proper may begin with these defaulting powers, some regularizing move about their obligations must be taken.

Though the discussion definitely explored the war debt situation with the British Ambassador, it did not extend to any offer of compensations on the British part.

Mr. Hull was definitely encouraged after the talk, and feels a rapidly growing recognition by other countries that, unless there is speedy coöperation to deal with the excesses which have destroyed trade and glutted markets, things in the world will go from bad to worse. He discussed with Sir Ronald the means of attack, and met a sympathetic response to suggestions that a reciprocal tariff treaty may be worked out.

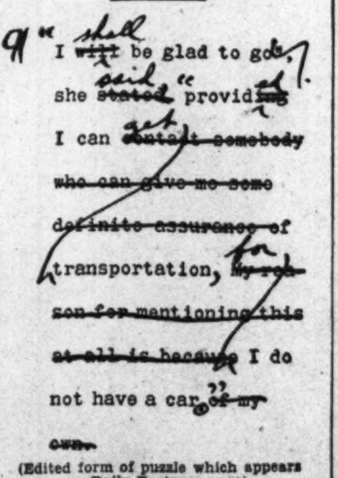
The time has come, it was agreed by representatives of British and American policy, when the nations should move and converge behind a program for world recovery. In the next few weeks, with Mr. Hull in the forefront, the utmost endeavor will be made to convert the general agenda of the economic conference into a specific and agreed program.

## New England Association Of Camp Directors Elect

Mr. H. W. Gibson was reëlected president of the New England section of the Camp Directors' Association of America today at the organization's annual meeting in the Hotel Statler. Mr. C. A. Royce and Miss Elizabeth M. Carlton were chosen vice-president and secretary, respectively, while Miss Lucille Rogers was reëlected recording secretary.

Dr. A. R. Anderson of the State Department of Health spoke on the protection of water supply for camps at the morning session of the meeting. Mr. Robert S. Webster of Brunswick, Me., Mrs. Edward L. Gulick of Brookline, and Mr. Charles E. Allen of Brookline, camp directors, also spoke at the morning session.

## The Editor's Puzzle



¶ "I ~~will~~ shall be glad to go,"
she ~~stated~~ said, "provid~~ing~~ed
I can ~~contact somebody~~ get
~~who can give me some~~
~~definite assurance of~~
transportation, ~~My rea-~~ for
~~son for mentioning this~~
~~at all is because~~ I do
not have a car ~~of my~~
~~own~~."

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

## Monitor News Radiocasts

The daily news radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor are now being heard over two stations instead of one as formerly.

The new schedule for "The Monitor Views the News" follows:

Noon, 12 to 12:15, over Station WBZ.

Evening, 6 to 6:15, over WHDH.

## Coöperative Sees Higher Wool Prices

Higher wool prices are forecast by the National Wool Marketing Corporation in a statement today. The National is the marketing outlet for the wool produced by some 35,000 growers throughout the nation, operating through the coöperative groups.

Although the demand for wool at the moment is slow, due to the lack of interest shown by the New York goods market in purchasing woolen and worsted fabrics from the mills, many trade factors point to a rising market, said officials of the National.

Furthermore, the purpose of all the reconstruction programs that are taking place now in Washington is "with the view and hope of getting commodity prices up and putting the producer of our American products in a position where he can make a living and thereby increase the buying power of our entire population," officials of the coöperative said.

## Budget Debate Stirs Dissension in Canada

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

OTTAWA, March 25—The first day's debate on the Rhodes budget brought a want-of-confidence motion from Mr. J. L. Ralston, former Minister of Defense in the King Government, in which he took the Bennett Administration to task for "making no provision for the fundamental changes in existing policies regarding trade, credit and employment which are required to cope with the present economic situation."

It declared that the proposed increases in taxation will fall most heavily upon those least able to bear the burden thereof and, combined with other unjust exactions, will serve to intensify the distress already experienced.

In regard to foreign trade it said that the lack of any indication of desire "to negotiate trade agreements with countries willing to trade with Canada on a reciprocal basis is further evidence of the lack of a definite constructive policy in meeting the needs of the present situation."

## Boston Harbor Island To Be Cleaned of Débris

With about $50,000 available under a bill just signed by Gov. Joseph B. Ely, for the purpose of removing more of the old ship hulks along the creeks and tributaries of Boston Harbor, the Boston Port Authority also is assured that the unsightly embers of the former institution on Rainsford Island, burned last summer, will soon be removed and the locality cleaned up.

The Port Authority has been working some time on a cleaning-up program for this port, much having been accomplished last year, under appropriations of some $65,000 made by the Legislature, in removing about half of the old hulks that had been abandoned as useless along Chelsea Creek, East Boston and other sections of the harbor.

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Invite you to their showing of wearables of the better kind for men and women
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# Roosevelt Seeks To Aid Railroads By Reorganization

## Stabilization of Roads Needed to Conserve Nation's Wealth

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, March 25—Far-reaching plans to force economies in the basic transportation industry and to bolster up depreciated railroad securities are in course of preparation by the Roosevelt Administration.

The general purpose of the proposed legislation is to remove wasteful and extravagant competition between the carriers and to coördinate the services under some form of unified control. One of the plans provides for the appointment of "a rail coördinator" similar in function to the post held by Mr. Walker D. Hines, Director-General of the railroads during the war.

The transportation problem is national in scope and enters the financial picture, since rail securities are widely held by banks and trust companies, their depreciation in recent years being cause for serious embarrassment.

Mr. Roosevelt has put solution of the rail problem among matters at the forefront of his Administration program. Rail leaders including Mr. F. E. Williamson, president of the New York Central, Mr. Carl Gray, president of the Union Pacific, and Mr. J. J. Pelley, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, met with him yesterday, after consulting with Prof. A. A. Berle, of Columbia University, one of the Administration's advisers. They also talked over details here with Mr. Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce.

Simultaneously, the Interstate Commerce Committee of the House favorably reported two important railroad bills, said to have Administration approval. One calls for retroactive repeal of the recapture provisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission Act. A second would give jurisdiction over rail holding companies to the commission.

Coördination of the American railway systems into a few big lines was the basic recommendation of the National Transportation Committee of which President Coolidge, Mr. Alfred E. Smith and other prominent men were members.

Either by means of a single rail coordinator, or some other unifying agency, President Roosevelt hopes to cut out unnecessary competition like rival passenger trains, operating at the same hours between the same cities; duplicating traffic of various sorts, and duplicating the terminal facilities.

Regional coördinators, by agreements among the railroads themselves, is one proposed plan; another proposal is for appointment of three regional federal coördinators, instead of a single "dictator," while the most drastic proposal of all calls for unification of all railroads into half a dozen or more major systems through their lease to that number of holding companies.

The new House rail bills have the approval of the National Transportation Committee. The first would refund the $10,717,000 collected by the Government under the present recapture clause. It would also set up a new guide for rate-making. The second bill, among other matters, would bring holding companies under the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

## Forum to Exhibit Artistic Movies

Formation of a Boston Film Forum is announced by Mr. George Kraska, manager of the Fine Arts Theater. The object of the Forum is to present unusual films which have artistic interest but no commercial appeal.

Showings will be open only to members and their guests. There will be no box-office sale. Mr. Kraska is acting as temporary secretary of the organization.

Similar forums are in successful operation in New York and in European cities. Films which it is planned to show include Eisenstein's Mexican picture (to be cut by the director himself); Dantchenko's "Ivan"; Trivas's "Niemann's Land"; "Kule Wamp," with Bertha Thiele, star of "Mädchen in Uniform"; "Thérèse Raquin" and "The Feast of St. Jorgen."

## Industrial Conference Opens Sessions at Y.W.C.A.

Delegates from 10 New England cities are attending today the regional meeting of the Mid-winter Industrial Conference being held for industrial girls from Greater Boston at the Y. W. C. A.

"What can the worker do toward building a new social order" is the theme of the conference which will include such speakers as Mr. Warren D. Mullen of the League of Industrial Democracy and Miss Miriam Fuhrman, industrial secretary of the New Bedford Y. W. C. A.

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# 'No Help Wanted' Signs Put Up By Boston Brewers

## Use of Only About 500 Men Falls Far Under Wet Estimates

"No more men required!"

This is the substance of a Boston brewery advertisement in a newspaper today. Three Boston breweries have generally made all preparations for the production of the newly legalized 3.2 beer to begin probably Monday, and the results have been summarily called "below expectations."

Predictions that as many as 2,000,000 men would be reëmployed making beers and wines alone, appear to have been dissipated with the first contact with reality.

After expectant days when the unemployed have been flocking to the employment offices of the breweries, as the wets said they would, most have been turned away without jobs as the wets denied that they would. A leader of one union expressed the hope that workers would stop seeking jobs in the breweries to avoid disappointment and loss of whatever work they have.

Bottlers, delivery men and prospective operators have sought jobs in great numbers, but when the three Boston breweries have been operating three weeks, they will have given work to but 500 men, according to estimates of Mr. Michael J. Hines, secretary of the Bottlers and Drivers Union. The breweries will for the most part, he said, continue with the employment force with which near-beer was made. Those 500 added will include many laid off temporarily during the summer, and skilled hands, he said. The number of men actually taken from the ranks of the unemployed will, he indicated, be slight.

Mr. Hines holds forth some hope for the future when dismantled breweries are reëquipped and started. There were, he pointed out, 23 breweries in Boston, and the renovation and reopening of some of these plants may be expected to give builders and operatives some work in 10 months or so.

But the predictions of wets have still to meet the ergs of the technocrats. One prominent brewery architect emphasizes that technological development has mechanized the breweries to a point where operations can be carried on with a labor force way beneath the former one, and fewer breweries.

## Swift River Project Keeps Machine Shop Busy

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

GILBERTVILLE, Mass., March 25—Development of the Metropolitan Boston reservoir in the Swift River Valley has as an incidental result established in this town one of the busiest machine shops in New England. The shop has been working night and day continuously for two years and in that period has turned out work valued at more than $200,000 with a comparatively small force of 30 men.

New tunnel machinery which has been developed here includes a "scrapping mucker" which picks up and fills seven dump cars with tunnel débris at one time. A "marking templet" built to the size of the interior tunnel feels out the high and low spots in the tunnel with flexible steel "fingers" indicating where rock must be removed to make the surface true to specifications.

# Wet Leaders Seek To Put Brakes On Beer Celebrations

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, March 25—Four leading wet organizations here are seeking to put the brakes on proposed April 7 celebrations of the return of beer, claiming that much drinking on that date would "endanger the cause of repeal." Statements of their state leaders were printed today in the Chicago Daily Tribune, which has been a leading opponent of prohibition.

The argument that repeal will promote temperance, advanced by the wets, will be difficult to uphold if there is much drinking on April 7, these wets indicate.

From Mr. A. D. Plamondon, Illinois chairman of the National Association Opposed to Prohibition, came this statement: "After April 7 beer will have to take the blame for everything. All drunkenness will be blamed on beer. . . . If this goes on the chances for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment will become much less."

Legislation to discourage the proposed celebration was asked in the statement of Mr. Ralph M. Shaw, chairman of the Illinois division of the association. Others vigorously opposing a beer demonstration were Col. Ira D. Reeves, manager of the east central division of the Crusaders and the two chairmen of the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform, Mrs. Leslie Wheeler and Mrs. William H. Mitchell.

# Low Freight Rates On Pulp Removed

Decision of the New England Freight Association to remove the low differential freight rates on imported woodpulp from Boston to Central Freight Association territory, despite vigorous protests of commercial and industrial interests, the paper making industry, Boston Port Authority and others, has just been announced. For some time, Boston has enjoyed a differential freight rate applied by Canadian differential lines, and as a result of which a substantial volume of imported woodpulp traffic was built up.

Pulp imports at Boston, under the new plan, will be at a disadvantage of about 2c on rail rates to interior points, as compared with Portland and Baltimore, say traffic men, which "will probably cut the volume of such imports at Boston in halves."

A strong case was presented by opponents, led by the Boston Port Authority, the Association of Woodpulp Importers, International Paper Company, and many others, who intimated that pressure from the Trunk Lines and New York interests prompted the proposal to remove the differential.

# No Beer for Vermont Until May 1 at Least

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 25 (AP)—Vermont remains beerless until May 1, although April 7 may be the day which signalizes the legal flow of 3.2 per cent beer in other states. Under the law just passed by the Legislature for control of beer and wine sales, beer may be sold only by licensed persons and no licenses may be issued until May 1.

Always a stickler for local option, Vermont has provided for referenda on the selling of beer in towns and cities if the citizens show a desire for such an opportunity. Persons favoring strict prohibition must file a petition for a referendum to be held before May 1. Otherwise the selectmen or city governing bodies will issue licenses and the sale of beer will become legal in the communities.

Hotels having at least 20 rooms will be the official oases in communities whether they be "wet" or "dry." The Legislature provided that such hostelries be authorized to sell beer and wine with meals regardless of referenda.

## 'Tech' Names Officers Of Alumni Association

Nomination of Mr. Redfield Proctor, former Governor of Vermont, for president and Mr. Edward L. Moreland of the Boston firm of Jackson and Moreland, for vice-president of the alumni association of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was announced today by Prof. Charles E. Locke, alumni secretary.

The corporation nominations, which are equivalent to election, are made to displace Mr. William S. Forbes, Mr. Lammot du Pont, and Dr. Frank B. Jewett, whose terms expire next June.

### Pennsylvania Bank Openings

PHILADELPHIA, March 25 (AP)—Only one state bank among the 423 in Pennsylvania still is observing the banking holiday, William D. Gordon, Secretary of Banking, said. This institution is the Braddock Trust Company of Braddock. Its officials have not yet decided whether they wish to adopt the restricted basis provided by the Sordoni law, Mr. Gordon said.

## They Light Up Dark Corners of Mexico

All Photos The Christian Science Monitor

TRAVELING TEACHERS GET WELCOME

Top, Left to Right—Teaching Carpet Weaving. Large Class Greets Government Instructor in Agriculture. Bottom—Gymnasium Classes Developed by Athletic Director of Mexico's Traveling Missionaries.

# State Beer Control Measure Attacked By Wets and Drys

## Wets See Graft for Few; Drys Ask Curbing of Sales Permits

Wets and drys continued their battle over the Warren liquor control bill before the Committee on Legal Affairs yesterday, with emphasis being placed by one of the largest brewers on the potentialities of the proposed legislation "for more than $1,000,000 in graft."

The wet attack was led by Mr. Joseph E. Doherty, owner of the Commercial Brewery in Charlestown, who expressed the opinion that the Warren plan will "breed much trouble," and that it has already aroused "considerable suspicion because the members of the control commission have already been selected."

Under the report, he added, a combination could obtain full control of the production of beer. He could not understand how a commission could have been selected before the legislation was even enacted and before it was known what the people actually wanted in the way of legislation.

It was his idea that the right way to control liquor was to have it sold in a liquor store and not in hotels and groceries.

The drys attacked from a different angle, focusing on the problem of where the liquor would be sold under the Warren plan. Mr. Orville Poland of the Anti-Saloon League launched the offensive with the barrage of questions, "When is a drug store a drug store? When is a soda fountain a bar? Can hot-dog stands and night lunch carts sell beer?"

There is also the legal question, Mr. Poland declared, of how to convict a drunken person who became intoxicated on a beverage which the Legislature, under the Warren bill, would have declared unintoxicating.

He pointed out that the plan assumes that beer is not intoxicating and then proceeds to set up machinery to handle it as intoxicating.

In reply to questions from the committee members, Mr. Poland reiterated his impression that prohibition has no connection with the so-called rackets and gangsters.

Objections to the Warren bill were also raised by hotel and restaurant representatives, many of whom thought the bill would enable chain stones to monopolize the beer trade. They asked for full application of the policy of local option in the issuance of licenses.

## New England Dairies, Inc., To Have Administrator

Efforts to put the New England Dairies, Inc., as a centralized marketing agency, on a sound operating basis are proceeding satisfactorily. It is now assumed that Mr. Reginald W. Bird, war-time chairman of the milk regulating body in Boston, will assume the rôle of milk administrator and attempt to pilot the dairy industry through the shoals of reorganization.

While Mr. Bird declared today that he had not officially accepted the position of milk administrator, he intimated that he would do so just as soon as an equitable plan of organization was drawn up. His capacity would make him a go-between for the dealer and the producer.

## Boston Chamber Names Maritime Group Officers

Christopher de Groot, Boston manager of the North German Lloyd Line, Charles H. Conant, of Stone & Downer, Charles Stewart, local manager of the Cunard Line, Gerrit Fort, of the Boston Tidewater Terminal and seven other leading shipping men have been elected to serve three years on the governing board of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Lester W. Minchin of Boston was elected to serve for two years, and Irving T. Sorge, local manager of the Dollar Line, for one year.

### Robert Morrison Stults

RIDLEY PARK, Penna., March 24 (AP)—Mr. Robert Morrison Stults, who passed on here yesterday, was a song composer and author of "The Sweetest Story Ever Told." He was a native of Hightstown, N. J. Some of his other songs were "Sing Me Some Quaint Old Ballad," "I Love You So," "Jesus, Still Lead On," "O Lamb of God, Still Keep Me" and "A Dutch Lullaby."

# *Traveling Missionaries Serve To Promote Mexican Culture*

## *Mobile Force Always on the Move Visits Remote Districts in Capacity of Teachers in Fine and Practical Arts*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MEXICO CITY — Traveling cultural missionaries have been found to be such a success in spreading knowledge of the arts in the more remote districts of Mexico that the federal Department of Public Education has decided to increase the force materially. Started seven years ago with a single group of seven teachers, this little known section of the Mexican school system has grown to 13 groups and several more units will be added during the coming year.

Each group or unit is headed by a director who has charge of the itinerary of the six technical members. These specialists have the following designations: social worker, professor of popular-arts, professor of music, athletic leader, professor of small industries and professor of agriculture.

It is the department's aim to have each school district visited by each specialist at least once a year, but this has been almost impossible in the past on account of the great amount of territory each has been required to cover. The rural schoolhouse is the center of their activities where they work in harmony with the school master or mistress.

The professor of popular arts is required to be a painter or sculptor and a graduate of a recognized Mexican art school. Village festivals and their organization come under his immeidate charge and he is responsible for the perpetuation of dances, customs and legends of his district. The decoration of schools and public buildings also falls within his jurisdiction.

Closely associated with him is the professor of music who sees that the regional music and folklore songs are properly recorded and used in the festivals.

The director of athletics organizes sport competitions and programs. He introduces new games not only to the younger folk but to the elders as well. Means of raising funds in the communities for the purchase of athletic equipment falls within his scope. Another important duty of this director is disseminating information on the Government's energetic campaign against alcohol.

The professor of small industries has an interesting program as he brings suggestions as to the practical means of developing the prime materials of the districts he visits.

# Midwestern Flood Danger About Over

EVANSVILLE, Ind., March 25 (AP)—Despite light rains in much of the inundated district during the night, flood predictions were revised downward today as the crest approached the lower reaches of the Ohio River.

Residents of southwestern Indiana, western Kentucky and southern Illinois who had anxiously watched the progress of the high water which drove thousands from homes along the Ohio from West Virginia to Louisville, Ky., expected the flood to pass with no more serious damage than further overflow into lowlands.

Mr. Everett Dix, assistant director of the eastern division of the National Red Cross, who surveyed the flooded area about Evansville, said he believed there was little cause for alarm.

### Consul Offices Moved

Removal of the office of the British Consulate General at Boston to room 724, No. 10 Post Office Square, is announced.

## Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Miss Vera M. Gottschalk, Gloversville, N. Y.
Mrs. Louise Hergenhahn, Berlin, Germany.
Harry A. Woodside, L. I., N. Y.
Adelaide Hilton, Woodside, L. I., N. Y.
Theodore Williams, Millwood, N. Y.
Mrs. George A. Lawyer, Malden, Mass.
Mrs. Betty Sweet, Burlington, Vt.
Belle S. Weaver, Stroudsburg, Penna.
Mrs. Florence Cleveland McDonald, New York, N. Y.
Miss Mary I. Frost, Holyoke, Mass.
Mrs. Lillian E. Bristol, Danbury, Conn.
Mrs. Gertrude B. Warren, Portland, Maine.
Miss Beatrice Pennell, Portland, Maine.
Mrs. Margaret Pennell, Portland, Maine.
Mrs. Maud W. Currier, Portland, Maine.
Mrs. Nellie H. Boulia, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Lizzie A. Grams, Portland, Maine.
Mrs. N. T. Mercer, Columbia, Ky.
Mrs. Harold Goss, Davis, Calif.
Mrs. Virginia Monroe, Milo, Maine.
William B. Monroe, Milo, Maine.
Mrs. Lillie Monroe, Boston, Mass.
Miss Margaret N. Green, Gloversville, N. Y.

# Flood of Kindness Engulfs Residents In Quake District

## Good Deeds and Bravery Evoked in Hour of Greatest Need

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LOS ANGELES—It may require an earthquake to start it, but the gold that can be mined from human character pours forth with added bounty during an emergency.

This was shown by countless incidents here recently when the common disaster of an earthquake made thousands of residents forget self and personal security in order to help others less fortunate than themselves. By concrete examples, they proved that the so-called "first law of nature," that of self-preservation, is not necessarily operative in human experience.

For instance, there were the telephone operators who continued at work in buildings shaken threateningly by temblor after temblor during the night that followed the major shock March 10. One young woman's devotion to duty was so great, and her fear so small, that she stayed on the job continuously for 24 hours by moving from place to place as she was dismissed at the end of a shift.

Then there was the telegraph operator who was receiving press messages from a newspaper correspondent when a strong shock rocked the tall buildings in which they worked. "Let's hurry and get this on the wire before something happens," he begged, resisting the impulse to run from his seat.

### Kindness Ruled

Acts of kindness that followed the earthquake almost overwhelmed the suffering communities. They ranged from the messages of sympathy and offer of aid sent by President Roosevelt to the earnest efforts of an elevator operator in an office building who spent his holiday searching for some homeless family to share his modest dwelling.

Hundreds of citizens left their firesides and personal comfort that evening to search among the twisted wreckage and tottering walls for the injured, submitting themselves to possible dangers without hesitation. Thousands more, members of the American Legion, reported at their posts and went immediately to help preserve order and security.

Workmen agreed to make repairs upon houses so that the owners could enter them as early as possible, and were known to have commenced their work without assurance that the owner could pay their wages. "We'll do the job now and talk about pay later," they said.

### Homes Opened

Hundreds of families threw their homes open to victims of the disaster without reservation, and asked that they be given an opportunity to assist in such a manner. Owners of undamaged apartments and hotels made their vacant quarters available without cost to sufferers.

Structural engineers in the community, through their trade association, offered to aid by estimating the damage to homes and recommending plans for rehabilitation. An exhibit of building materials also offered free advice.

Requests for money to support the immense relief program that became an immediate necessity followed upon donations that arrived voluntarily.

The Salvation Army and the American Red Cross waded into a tremendous relief program without delay, and their appeals for aid have met with response.

Assistance given to Tokyo after the earthquake of 1925 was not forgotten.

Anticipated state and federal funds for the task of rehabilitation have brought cheer to those who have lost little or much, and who look forward to rebuilding their homes and possessions. But cheeriest of all is observed to be the person who has adopted a policy of helping others to the limit of ability while disregarding thoughts of personal gain or loss.

## Value of Municipal Planning Proved

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 25—Value of municipal planning was proved here in 1932 when the long projected system of parks and parkways outlined in previous years by the Planning Board provided opportunity for the city to realize a highly satisfactory return from sums spent for welfare purposes.

The annual report of the Planning Board reveals that with the coöperation of municipal departments, more than 200 acres of park and parkway and five miles of gravel roads were developed during the year. In contrast to placing needy persons in the position of receiving aid for which they are able to make no return, the city has been able to provide work on projects which will eventually net a sizable return in taxable values.

In addition to these projects the planning department conducted an origin and destination survey of truck and bus traffic covering the entire city. Fifty men from the Department of Public Welfare were employed in this task and ordinances regulating the use of residential streets by commercial vehicles are now being prepared as a result.

## New Hampshire Checking Fire Insurance Companies

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CONCORD, N. H., March 25 — In accordance with statutes of New Hampshire, fire and casualty insurance companies must have assets equal to 25 per cent of their capital in order to continue to do business on and after July 1, 1933, according to Mr. John E. Sullivan, Insurance Commissioner for the State.

A survey now is being made under Mr. Sullivan's supervision with a view to the possible exclusion of any company about which there is the slightest question of solvency.

# Chile Is Warned Of Danger Line In Decline of Peso

## Central Bank Appeals to Government to Cease Paper Note Issue

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SANTIAGO, Chile — The Chilean Central Bank, through its president, Señor Guillermo Subercaseaux, has sent an official warning to the Government regarding monetary inflation, appealing to the Finance Minister, Señor Gustavo Ross, not to issue any more paper money.

The bank president pointed out that within two years Chile's circulating medium had been increased from 382,000,000 to 837,000,000 pesos and that further authorized issues, but not yet discounted, brought the total to 1,070,000,000.

He stated that each time the printing press had been set to work to make up budgetary deficits it had been promised that it would be the "last operation"; yet the dangerous procedure had continued, especially during the so-called state socialistic régime but also during succeeding régimes.

He added that the increased currency had been one of the chief contributing factors to the depreciation of the peso, which is now quoted at 2 cents United States currency, as compared with a par of 12 cents, and to the rise in the cost of living throughout the country.

"Classes living on small incomes and salaries," he said, "are alarmed at the general rise in the price level."

The Government was advised that if it was found absolutely impossible to balance the budget, instead of authorizing new increases in the circulating medium, to have recourse to banking credit or to issue fiscal obligations which could be placed on the market under guarantees given by the Caja de Amortización, an autonomous institution empowered to collect specific revenues for the service of foreign and domestic loans.

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# Michigan Leads In Qualifiers

## National Collegiate Athletic Association Swimming Championship

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 25—The preliminaries of the National Collegiate Athletic Association swimming championships were completed in the Yale University pool here last night, producing one new meet and five new pool records. The leading swimmers from more than 30 colleges battled for places in the finals, which will be held here tonight.

The University of Michigan placed seven men in 11 events in the finals, led by James Christie '34, star distance swimmer, and R. K. Degener '34, Amateur Athletic Union of the United States high-board diving champion.

Capt. A. T. Hapke 3d '33 of Yale smashed the meet record in the 220-yard freestyle by covering the distance in 2m. 14 3-5s., to better the mark of 2m. 15 2-5s. held by J. A. Schmieler '33 of Michigan. Hapke's time was only one-fifth of a second short of tying the United States intercollegiate record, held by George H. Kojac. The summary:

**50-Yard Freestyle**
(First three in each heat qualify for semifinals)

First Heat—Won by R. W. Thompson Jr. '33, Naval Academy; H. C. Kamienski '35, Michigan, second; D. L. Livingston '35S, Yale, third. Time—24 4-5s.

Second Heat—Won by W. A. Lewis '34, Brown; J. T. L. Nicholson '33, Princeton, second; R. D. Fallon '33, Harvard, third. Time—24 2-5s.

Third Heat—Won by R. W. Banfield '34, Dartmouth; Eugene Jennings '35, Columbia, second; T. F. Brick '34, Rutgers, third. Time—24s. (New pool record).

**Semifinals**
(First three in each heat to qualify for finals)

First Heat—Won by R. W. Thompson Jr. '33, Naval Academy; D. L. Livingston '35S, Yale, second; W. A. Lewis '34, Brown, third. Time—23 3-5s. (New pool record).

Second Heat—Won by R. W. Banfield '34, Dartmouth; Eugene Jennings '35, Columbia, second; R. D. Fallon '33, Harvard, third. Time—24 1-5s.

**100-Yard Freestyle**
(First three in each heat qualify for semifinals.)

First Heat—Won by Walter Spence '34, Rutgers; R. D. Fallon '33, Harvard, second; J. T. L. Nicholson '33, Princeton, third. Time—54 1-5s.

Second Heat—Won by D. L. Livingston '35S, Yale; Maxwell, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, second; J. A. Schmieler '33, Michigan, third. Time—55s.

Third Heat—Won by W. A. Lewis '34, Brown; J. W. Dayton Jr. '33, Princeton, second; H. C. Kamienski '35, Michigan, third. Time—55 1-5s.

Fourth Heat—Won by A. R. Highland '34, Northwestern; N. M. Kramer '33, Rutgers, second; Eugene Jennings '35, Columbia, third. Time—55s.

**Semifinals**
(First three in each heat to qualify for finals.)

First Heat—Won by Walter Spence '34, Rutgers; J. A. Schmieler '33, Michigan, second; R. D. Fallon '33, Harvard, third. Time—54 3-5s.

Second Heat—Won by A. R. Highland '34, Northwestern; W. A. Lewis '34, Brown, second; N. M. Kramer '33, Rutgers, third. Time—54 1-5s. (New pool record.)

**220-Yard Freestyle**
(Six best times to qualify for finals.)

First heat—Won by T. M. Wiget '34, Stanford, 2m. 17⅗s.; J. W. Dayton Jr. '33, Princeton, second, 2m. 22s.; R. H. Debenham '33, Northwestern, third, 2m. 24⅕s.; E. J. Quinlan Jr. '34, Yale, fourth, 2m. 36⅕s.; B. O. Summers '34, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, fifth, 2m. 38⅗s.

Second heat—Won by A. T. Hapke 3d '33, Yale, 2m. 14⅗s. (new meet record); James Christie '34, Michigan, second, 2m. 22⅗s.; R. F. Corroon '35, Yale, third, 2m. 25⅕s.; T. A. Wright '34, Columbia, fourth, 2m. 27⅖s.; G. O. Henning '33, M. I. T., fifth, 2m. 50⅘s.

Third heat—Won by Walter Spence '34, Rutgers, 2m. 20⅕s.; F. D. Kennedy '33, Michigan, second, 2m. 22⅕s.; J. A. Ballard Jr. '34, Dartmouth, third, 2m. 25⅕s.; B. S. Wood '33, Harvard, fourth, 2m. 30⅖s.

Qualifiers—Wiget, Dayton, Hapke, Christie, Spence and Kennedy.

**440-Yard Freestyle**
(Six best times to qualify for finals)

First Heat—Won by James Christie '34, Michigan, 5m. 10⅗s.; Joseph Barker Jr. '34, Yale, second, 5m. 11s.; C. R. Eddy '34, Yale, third, 5m. 34⅖s.

Second Heat—Won by T. M. Wiget '34, Stanford, 5m. 19s.; F. D. Kennedy '33, Michigan, second, 5m. 21⅕s.; W. J. Champion Jr. '33, Yale, third, 5m. 26⅕s.; J. E. Silvia '34, Springfield College, fourth, 5m. 33⅘s.

Qualifiers—Christie, Barker, Wiget, Kennedy, Champion and Silvia.

**150-Yard Backstroke**
(Six best times to qualify for finals)

First Heat—Won by G. H. Chalmers '35, Franklin and Marshall, 1m. 41⅘s.; R. W. Long '33, Princeton, second, 1m. 42s.; F. M. White Jr. '33, Brown, third, 1m. 46⅕s.

Second heat—Won by M. G. Moulton '34, Minnesota, 1m. 43⅕s.; E. E. Stowell '34, Harvard, second, 1m. 43⅗s.; A. A. Fela '33, Ohio State, third, 1m. 46s.

Qualifiers — Chalmers, Long, Moulton, Stowell, Fela and White.

**200-Yard Breaststroke**
(Six best times to qualify for finals.)

First heat—Won by D. R. Horn '35, Northwestern, 2m. 34⅗s.; A. G. Gilsdorf '33, Ohio State, second, 2m. 35⅗s.; R. A. West '33, Princeton, third, 2m. 36⅖s.

Second heat—Won by Louis Lemak '33, Michigan, 2m. 34⅘s.; A. E. Merz '35, Wesleyan, second, 2m. 41⅕s.

Qualifiers—Horn, Gilsdorf, West, Lemak and Merz.

**Fancy Diving**
(Six qualifiers for finals)

R. K. Degener '34, Michigan, 133.88 points; James Wilkie '34, Northwestern, 106.18 points; K. A. Willard '33, Northwestern, 97.54 points; F. C. Fenske '33, Michigan, 89.2 points; S. N. Loud '34, Yale, 87.28 points; W. W. Nigen '34, New York University, 80.46 points.

**400-Yard Relay**
(Six best times to qualify for finals)

First Heat—Won by Rutgers (T. F. Brick '34, W. Q. Ashley Jr. '35, N. M. Kramer '33, Walter Spence '34), 3m. 39 3-5s.; Harvard, second, 3m. 40 2-5s.; Princeton, third, 3m. 40 4-5s.

Second Heat—Won by Yale (R. F. Corroon '35, R. W. Wilson '35, D. L. Livingston '35S, A. T. Hapke 3d '33), 3m. 38 1-5s. (new pool record); Northwestern, second, 3m. 39s.; Naval Academy, third, 3m. 39 2-5s.

Qualifiers—Yale, Northwestern, Naval Academy, Rutgers, Harvard and Princeton.

# *Toronto and Bruins In Hockey Title Quest*

**National Hockey League Champions**

1913-14—Toronto.
1914-15—Ottawa.
1915-16—Canadiens.
1916-17—Canadiens.
1917-18—Arenas, Toronto.
1918-19—Canadiens.
1919-20—Ottawa.
1920-21—Ottawa.
1921-22—Toronto St. Pats.
1922-23—Ottawa.
1923-24—Canadiens.
1924-25—Canadiens.
1925-26—Montreal.
1926-27—Ottawa.
1927-28—New York Rangers.
1928-29—Boston.
1929-30—Boston.
1930-31—Canadiens.
1931-32—New York Rangers.

Toronto Maple Leafs and Boston Bruins, seeking the National Hockey League title and the right to enter the competition for the traditionally famous Stanley Cup, meet tonight at the Boston Garden in the first of their three-out-of-five-games series. The second game will be played at the Garden Tuesday and the remaining necessary games are listed for Toronto ice. Hockey results are difficult to foretell; but the Bruins, because of their late-season rush and the mishaps to Toronto in recent games, have been placed as the favorites.

Although the Maple Leafs and Bruins have been in playoff games many times before, they have not happened to play each other before. On the season record the Bruins have been beaten by the Leafs only once, having won all three games on Boston ice. On Toronto ice this season the Bruins have won once, tied once and lost once. It is also a matter of record that Toronto has not won a game on Boston ice since Feb. 2, 1929.

The Leafs will play without Irvin Bailey, a star right wing, and may not have Red Horner and Harold Cotton in their lineup because of the mishaps. Bruins will have their full team though Eddie Shore and Alex Smith may be slightly handicapped. This series is not on total goals so each game must be played to a finish. According to the advance seat sale a capacity house is anticipated.

# *Indiana's Wrestlers Lead in N. C. A. A. Meet*

BETHLEHEM, Penna., March 25 (AP)—Indiana's wrestlers led the way for a powerful midwestern contingent into the semifinals of the National Collegiate Athletic Association wrestling championships today.

Five men from Indiana occupied semifinal brackets. Oklahoma A. and M., Iowa State Teachers, Southwestern State Teachers College of Oklahoma and Lehigh, the only strong eastern school, each qualified four grapplers in last night's second-round matches. Illinois and Iowa State were represented by two men each, including the only defending champions on the lists, Joe Puerta of Illinois in the 118-pound class and Robert Hess of Iowa State in the 175-pound division.

Single representatives of Virginia Military Institute, Northwestern, Brown, Lafayette, Ursinus, Harvard and the University of Oklahoma completed the list of 32 survivors in the eight divisions.

Ben Bishop of Lehigh took the honor of winning the outstanding bout of the long opening day program. Bishop, National A. A. U. champion in the 145-pound division, turned back Maynard Harmon, Olympic grappler from Iowa State Teachers College, with a three-minute time advantage. Hess, another member of the 1932 Olympic mat team, had only two minutes' time advantage over Richard Voliva of Indiana, who had beaten him in a dual meet earlier this season.

# Philadelphia Wins From Quebec, 4 to 3

**Canadian-American Hockey League**

| | Won | Tied | Lost | Goals For | Goals Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 26 | 7 | 12 | 135 | 90 | 59 |
| Providence | 25 | 5 | 15 | 120 | 106 | 55 |
| Boston | 21 | 8 | 17 | 132 | 112 | 50 |
| New Haven | 15 | 5 | 26 | 91 | 126 | 35 |
| Quebec | 11 | 7 | 29 | 108 | 149 | 29 |

**Result March 24**

Philadelphia 4, Quebec 3.

QUEBEC, March 25 (AP)—The Philadelphia Arrows squeezed out a 4-to-3 victory over the Quebec Beavers in a closely-fought Canadian-American Hockey League fixture here last night. Collings scored what proved to be the winning goal in the last five minutes of play in the second period. The victory enabled the Arrows to widen their first place margin in the league standing. The summary:

| Philadelphia | Quebec |
|---|---|
| Hudson, lw | rw, Toupin |
| Conn, c | c, Ward |
| Phillips, rw | lw, Dube |
| Peters, ld | rd, Molyneaux |
| Nichols, rd | ld, Frew |
| Cude, g | g, Waters |

Score—Philadelphia 4, Quebec 3. Goals—Boyd, Peters, Wilson, Collings for Philadelphia; Dube, McIntyre, Ward for Quebec. Assists—Anderson 2, Nichols, Hudson, Runge for Philadelphia; Molyneaux, McCabe, Lowrey for Quebec. Spares—Pratt, Desmarais, Boyd, Anderson, Collings, Runge McGoldrick, Wilson for Philadelphia; Callighen, Arnott, Lowrey, McIntyre, McCabe, Giroux, Connors for Quebec. Time—Three 20m. periods.

# New Leader in A. B. C. Five-Man Bowling

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 25—crashing the pins for games of 958, 1004 and 974, the Bodnar Undertakers of Cleveland rolled into the lead in the American Bowling Congress tournament here last night with a total of 2936. The score topped the Rexola Cigars, former leaders, by 44 pins.

Cleveland Athletic Club topped the Pittsburgh, Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo and Columbus teams scheduled in the National Athletic Club competition with a 2736 total, winning the annual club trophy.

### New World's Duckpin Record

HARTFORD, Conn., March 25 (AP)—The team of Anne Griffin and Rose Simmons of Hartford broke the world's duckpin record in women's doubles last night by putting up a score of 730 on the fourth night of the National Duckpin Bowling Congress. This score is 36 pins better than the best previous score made in a N. D. B. C. competition. Two other high marks of the present tournament were displaced last night as Mrs. Marie Hebenstreit rolled a three-string total of 357 in her singles, which included a string of 170. The Travelers Girls' Club team raised the high team total record to date to 1577, aided materially by the 357 turned in by Mabel Jensen, who had a high single of 161.

### England Declares at 560

CHRIST CHURCH, New Zealand, March 25 (AP)—With England declared at 560 runs for eight wickets in their innings, New Zealand today went to the wickets in the first innings of their test match series to score 153 for three when stumps were pulled for the day. Wally Hammond, 223 not out, for England at the end of play yesterday, was not in a hitting mood when play opened and, after knocking up four more runs, was bowled by Babcock. New Zealand started off in dull fashion, C. S. Dempster, first wicket batsman, losing his wicket for only 8 runs and Whitelaw fell before Verity for only 30. G. L. Weir woke the crowd then as he hit 10 4's to score 66 before Hammond caught him off Voce's bowling. J. L. Kerr was 42, not out, when the light became bad and play was suspended.

### Three-I League Closes Gates

CHICAGO, March 25 (AP)—The Three-I League, oldest class "B" baseball league in the nation, after 31 years of operation, will not open its gates this season, due to general business conditions. This was definitely revealed today by L. J. Wylie of Decatur, Ill., president of the league. He hopes to have the league reorganized for the 1934 season, however.

### MacColl Wins at Bermuda

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 25 (AP)—K. D. MacColl of Providence, R. I., won the Mid-Ocean Club's invitation golf tournament and the Charles Blair MacDonald Challenge Trophy yesterday, defeating William C. Curran of New York in the final round, 5 and 3.

### Williams Elects Gardner

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., March 25 (AP)—George F. Gardner '34 of Corapolis, Penna., has been elected captain of next year's wrestling team at Williams College. He wrestles in the 175-pound class.

# Maureen Orcutt vs. Bernice Wall

## New Jersey Girl Matches Men's Par for 12 Holes in Women's Golf

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PINEHURST, N. C., March 25—Although Edith A. Quier of Reading, Penna. went out in 41 she was no match for the straight and long-driving Maureen Orcutt yesterday in the semifinal round of play for the North and South women's golf championship at the Pinehurst Country Club. Miss Orcutt matched men's par for the 12 holes it took to defeat Miss Quier by 7 and 6.

The other finalist advancing yesterday was a player from the middle West, Bernice Wall of the Oshkosh (Wis.) Country Club, who defeated one of the stars of the winter season in the southland, Mrs. Opal S. Hill of the Meadow Lake Country Club, Kansas City, 4 and 3.

Miss Orcutt won the North and South title last year and Mrs. Hill was the runnerup.

| | |
|---|---|
| Miss Orcutt, out | 4 4 4 4 3 3 3 5 5—35 |
| Miss Quier, out | 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 5 5—41 |
| Miss Orcutt, in | 4 5 4 |
| Miss Quier, in | 4 5 5 |

Miss Wall made the turn against Mrs. Hill 1 up, although she putted poorly on the out-nine. Coming home Miss Wall found her putting touch, sinking short putts while Mrs. Hill was missing hers. The cards:

| | |
|---|---|
| Miss Wall, out | 5 6 4 4 5 3 4 6 5—42 |
| Mrs. Hill, out | 4 5 5 4 4 4 5 6 6—43 |
| Miss Wall, in | 6 5 5 4 3 5 |
| Mrs. Hill, in | 6 6 5 5 4 5 |

The summary:

**Thirty-first North and South Women's Golf Championship—Semifinal Round**

Maureen Orcutt, Englewood, N. J., and the White Beeches Golf and Country Club, Haworth, defeated Edith A. Quier, Reading, Penna., 7 and 6.

Bernice Wall, Oshkosh (Wis.) Country Club, defeated Mrs. Opal S. Hill, Meadow Lake Country Club, Kansas City., Mo., 4 and 3.

# *Hoppe Still Leading Three-Cushion Match*

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, March 25—As they started on the final hundred caroms of their 600-point match at three-cushion billiards here today, W. F. Hoppe of New York enjoyed a lead of 57 points over Welker Cochran of Hollywood, Calif., world's champion. The score at the end of the tenth block was 500 to 44 in 369 innings. Hoppe won the session, 50 to 48, in 55 innings.

A protracted safety session, in which the ivories refused to behave for both contestants, stretched out the struggle. Hoppe scored 43 points in his first 32 innings and then drew a series of 17 blanks with only one carom to break it. Cochran gained a point now and then. The score by innings:

Hoppe—0 0 2 0 1 4 1 3 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 2 0s 1 0s 0 0 7 1 2 0 4 1 0 0s 2s 1s 1s 0 0 0s 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0s 0 0 0 0 0s 4 0 1—50. Innings—55. High Run—7. Safties—9.

Cochran—4 2 0 0 1 1 0 0 2 2 3 0 1 1 5 1 0 0s 0 0s 3 1 0 1 3 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0s 0 0 0s 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 2 0 1 2 2s 0 0 0 4—48. Innings—54. High Run—5. Safeties—5.

Cochran, starting the aftenoon block 53 points in arrears, dropped behind two more. The score at the end of the round, the ninth of the match, was 450 to 395 in 414 innings. Stretching his unfinished run of 7, with which he stopped on Thursday night, to 10, Hoppe required 64 more frames to get his 50 points. The score by innings:

Hoppe—3 0 1 4 1 2 0 1 0 0 3 0s 1 0 0 0 0 0 5 4 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1s 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0s 0 0 3 0 0 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 0 0s 2s 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—50. Innings—65. High Run—5. Safeties—5.

Cochran—0 0 1 1 2 1 2 0 1 0 2 0s 0 0 0 2f 0 0 1 2 3 1 3 0 1 0 0s 1 0 0 1 0 0s 2 0 0 0 1 1 0 4 0 0 1 0 1 2 0 0 2 0 1 0 2 5 2 0 0s 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—49. Innings—64. High Run—5. Safeties—4. Foul—1 off. Referee—C. H. McElligott.

# *J. H. Van Alen Advances In U. S. Court Tennis*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, March 25—James H. Van Alen of New York yesterday defeated the less experienced Ogden Phipps of New York to gain his first final-round bracket in a United States court tennis singles championship. Van Alen will have to meet the present champion, William C. Wright Jr. of Philadelphia, for the title.

Van Alen won his match by laying down a series of brilliant strokes on the floor. He employed so much guile and generalship that the youthful Phipps, who had met Van Alen twice this season and defeated him once, could not cope with the attack, although he made a determined bid in the third set. The score: 6—2, 6—2, 6—4.

Wright, employing a railroad service such as Jay Gould used to display when he was master of the singles game, overwhelmed Charles H. Stockton of Boston, a Harvard graduate, 6—2, 6—0, 6—1.

### York Club Wins Again

TORONTO March 25 (AP)—York Polo Club continued its winning streak last night with a 17-to-10½ victory over Hartford's cavalry Troop "C" team in an International Indoor Polo League game here. It was the third straight victory for the York poloists. After the first chukker the York trio went into the lead and were never headed. Rupert Bain led the York attack with 9 goals, Joe Miles Jr. shot 5 and Tony Smith sniped 4, but lost 1 on penalties. Charles Simons was top marksman for the visitors with 5 goals and the veteran Capt. L. S. Tracy swung his mallet for 4 markers. Richardson Henderson accounted for 2 of the National Guard goals.

### Columbia Elects Johnson

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP)—Winton H. Johnson '34 of Andover, N. J., recently was elected captain of the Columbia University wrestling team for the 1933-34 season. Johnson wrestles at 165 pounds.

# British Sports

## Those Boat-Race Blues

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau* London

THE insignia of the coveted "Blue"—the aim, achievement and sole reward of those 18 young athletes concerned in the eighty-fifth annual Oxford-Cambridge boat race from Putney to Mortlake, April 1—came into varsity sport purely by chance. Just as the Cantabs were paddling away from Searle's raft at Westminster, for the second race of the 104-year-old series in 1836, the late R. M. Phillips of Cambridge overheard one of the crew lamenting the fact that there was no flag or favor of any sort on the shell. A hurried visit to a near-by haberdasher resulted in the purchase of a length of silk ribbon in Eton Blue, and with this stretched bravely in the breeze, Cambridge rowed to victory. In subsequent years, the Cambridge men retained the successful color—they had rowed and lost the initial race while bearing the pink sash of Lady Margaret Boat Club—and Oxford persisted with the Christ Church uniform of dark blue and white, hence the rival Blues.

From being the "property," so to say, of the Varsity Boat Clubs, the "Blue" has, in the course of time, been adopted by other sports-governing bodies at Oxford and Cambridge, and in this connection should be mentioned a famous debate in the Cambridge Union in 1885, when R. C. Lehmann, a famous rowing coach, moved a resolution, "That this meeting regrets the resolution of the Cambridge University Association Football Club and the Cambridge University Rugby Football Club to adopt the full Blue for their teams against the decision of the committee to whom they had to submit the question, and trusts they will yet find it possible to bring themselves again into harmony with those unwritten laws by which the social relations of members of this university are governed." An eloquent, fighting speech by J. F. P. Rawlinson, then a prominent member of the soccer team, carried the house against Lehmann's resolution, which was defeated by 707 votes to 466. And so the "Blue" acquired its present-day significance.

**Additional Sports Get the Blue**

After the footballers had insisted upon their right to award the precious color to players participating in the annual inter-varsity matches, additional sports were brought reluctantly and after the most earnest consideration—onto the "Blues" list. Now, at Oxford, a "full Blue" is given for rowing, cricket, association football, Rugby football, field hockey, real tennis, track and field athletics (first strings), cross-country running (if the standard of performance warrants it) and racquets. The lesser distinction of a "half-Blue" is awarded for lacrosse, fencing, golf, billiards, boxing, pony polo, lawn tennis, swimming, waterpolo, shooting and chess. At Cambridge, there are full Blues for rowing, cricket, both codes of football, and field hockey. In track and field athletics, the first string in each event against Oxford receives a full Blue, while the remainder of the team gets the half; in cross-country, the first man home in the race with Oxford has his Blue, his team mates receiving only a half; and, in lawn tennis, players who represent the varsity in both singles and doubles obtain full Blues; but those who play in only one or the other get halves. Boxing, billiards, pony polo, chess, fencing, golf, real tennis, racquets, swimming and waterpolo are sports which carry only half-Blues. And all this careful grading of distinction arose because someone brought a piece of silk ribbon to decorate the Cambridge boat ninety-seven years ago!

And, now, just what is a Blue? The tangible evidence of it is the right to wear a cap, blazer, scarf and necktie of the university color; but the distinction it implies is second to none in British sports, so far as rowing, cricket and Rugby football are concerned. It is a reasonably safe assertion that no athletic attainment in the whole world calls for more sheer, solid work than a rowing Blue. Just consider briefly what a Varsity oarsman may have to do before his name goes down on the roll of "immortals."

**Novice Has to Start in "Tub"**

If our man goes up to the university without a ready-made rowing reputation, his ordeal commences in a "tub," a wide-beamed and (to the novice) inordinately heavy and hard-seated dinghy, in which a coach, with an extensive and pungent vocabulary, insists relentlessly upon the tiresome observance of rowing essentials. The next step in the pilgrimage to Putney is "promotion" to an eight, and after that, if persistence has been allied to improvement, our would-be hero may find himself selected to fill a vacant place in one of his college boats for the "Lent Races" at Cambridge or "The Torpids" at Oxford. This means more hard work, daily attendance on the river, regardless of weather conditions and the counter-attractions of undergraduate life.

At the end of a year, our oarsman may be said to have laid the foundations of his rowing career and to merit description as a potential "Blue." Later comes the great day when the college boat captain submits the man's name to the president of the University Boat Club as that of a person worth putting through his paces in the university trials. He is accordingly put, and, profiting by more correction, takes part in the annual trial race. Whether or not he be in the winning crew, he earns thus a "Trial Eights" cap to put alongside such other prized trophies as his college oar, won in the "bumps." At last our novice is in the running for his Blue.

The January before the boat race in which he is to take part, the rising oarsman is summoned into early residence by the boat club president, and he finds himself in competition with "Old Blues" and other big noises, all firmly set upon occupying one of the eight rowing seats in the frail shell on "the" day. He is dropped for a while—sad, sad days—but the newcomer, we will say, is found wanting. The sun shines again. Hard tubbing under hawklike eyes, long rows in the boat, daily criticisms in the newspapers, a swelling reputation, a sojourn for preparation on the higher reaches of the Thames, and then—following the award at last of the coveted "Blue"—Putney, magic word. Our man may now be described as a Blue in theory. And he becomes one in practice when the umpire's flag falls, the blades bite into the swirling Thames flood-water, and . . . the race is on.

# Oklahoma Team Retains Title

## Women's Basketball Team of Presbyterian College Defeats Dallas in Final

WICHITA, Kan., March 25 (AP)—Oklahoma Presbyterian College for Women kept its national basketball championship by defeating the Golden Cyclones from Dallas, 43 to 39, here last night in a furiously contested final game of the annual National A. A. U. court tournament.

The triumph, which kept a crowd of 3000 spectators in an uproar throughout, was the sixty-second in succession for the champion Cardinals from Durant and the third this season over the Cyclones, who yielded the title to the Redbirds at Shreveport, La., last year.

The result made the standing of the first three teams identical with that at the end of the 1932 tournament because of the Wichita Thurston's victory over the Kansas State Steuben Club in the playoff game for third place between the defeated semifinalists. The Thurstons won from the Steuben Club, 28 to 18.

The Dallas team, cheered from the sidelines by Babe Didrikson, a member of the Cyclones when they lost to the Oklahomans last year, took the lead for the first time immediately after Miss Harris, Cardinal forward and captain, was forced to retire in the second quarter. However, Vera Dunford, forward, soon worked into the Cardinal offensive trio and the Durant girls held a 23 to 16 advantage at the half-time intermission.

Lucille Thurman, Oklahoma center, who also earned all-American ranking, was the outstanding star with nine field goals from dizzy angles and Dunford was a close second for the Cards with five field goals, some made back over the head.

The Cyclones crept up on goals by Gypsy Williams, Butcher and Rubye Mansfield and went ahead, 28 to 27, in the third period. Then Thurman scored two field goals in rapid order and the champions were never behind again. Hazel Vickers, Cardinal guard, was ousted on fouls and replaced by Lera Dunford.

The play of the Dunford sisters, both rated as second stringers, again proved Coach S. F. Babb's contention that he can select two teams from his own squad which might easily be a battle of all-Americans.

### New Basketball Committee

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP)—The National Collegiate Athletic Association withdrew its representatives from the joint basketball rules committee yesterday and announced it would set up a rules-making body of its own to legislate for all schools and colleges. The move, said H. H. Salmon Jr., an N. C. A. A. representative on the joint committee, was in conformity with the N. C. A. A.'s policy of having its "delegates on rules committees legislate only with respect to intercollegiate and interscholastic sports." The new committee, consisting of eight delegates from the N. C. A. A. and four from the National Federation of High Schools, will meet here April 8 and 9 to study the rules and see what changes, if any, need to be made. The Amateur Athletic Union and National Y. M. C. A. also have been invited to send a "limited number" of delegates, but whether they will accept was not known.

### Bill Cook Leads Scorers

MONTREAL, March 25 (AP)—His marksmanship as potent as ever after 10 years in professional hockey, Bill Cook, captain and star forward of the New York Rangers, today was the champion scorer of the National Hockey League with 50 points, six more than the second man. Cook scored a goal in the final game against the Montreal Canadiens last night to raise his total to 28 for the year with 22 assists. Harvey Jackson, youthful left wing of the Toronto Maple Leafs, who won the league scoring crown last year with 53 points, finished second to Cook with 44 points this season. Cook's goal last night gave him the lead in that department, while Frank Boucher, also of the Rangers, led in assists with 28, one more than Eddie Shore, the Boston Bruins defense star. Reg Horner of Toronto spent the most time in the penalty box, 144 minutes.

### Banfield Elected Captain

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HANOVER, N. H., March 25—Richard E. Banfield '34 of Saco, Me., was elected captain of the Dartmouth College swimming team at a meeting of the lettermen this morning. Banfield has been a pointscorer in the 50-yard freestyle in every meet for two years, and, as a sophomore, was Dartmouth's lone entrant in the eastern intercollegiates, tying for the title in that event. He also has been a member of the record-holding Green relay team. Banfield prepared for Dartmouth at Worcester Academy, where he was a star in swimming, track and football. He succeeds John S. Monogan '33, as leader of the Green mermen.

### Changes in Golf Handicaps

Nine changes have been made among those rated up to 4 strokes in the Massachusetts Golf Association handicap list for 1933 as given out yesterday by Joe Galvin, chairman of the handicap committee. Francis D. Ouimet of the Woodland Golf Club remains alone at scratch. William O. Blaney of the Brae Burn Country Club was the only player to have his handicap lessened. He was put at 2 strokes instead of 3. Jess P. Guilford of Woodland Golf Club and Fred J. Wright Jr., Albemarle Golf Club, are bracketed at 1 stroke.

### Medica Betters 300-Meter Mark

SEATTLE, March 25 (AP)—Jack Medica, Washington Athletic Club swimmer, bettered the accepted world's record for the 300-meter swim here last night on the eve of leaving for New York to compete in the national indoor championships. His time of 3m. 25.8s., made without competition, clipped 1.8s. from the world's mark of 3m. 27.6s., held by Jean Taris of France. He swam in a 75-foot pool. The young Italian was timed by five judges recognized by the A. A. U. In recent weeks Medica also bettered the 400-yard and the 400-meter records.

### Brown Coaches Appointed

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 25 (AP)—Arthur D. Kahler and Edgar J. Staff were reappointed football coaches at Brown yesterday, the appointments completing the Bruin staff for this year. Kahler, a full-time member of the staff, now will work with the freshmen football team, the varsity basketball team and the freshmen track group, and Staff will work with the freshmen gridmen. Kahler came to Brown from Sterling College, Kansas, two years ago, while Staff has been a member of the Bruin coaching group for the past 15 years.

### Cardinals Release Two

BRADENTON, Fla., March 25 (AP)—Release of Pitchers Albert Fisher and Ted Nobriga to the Houston Club of the Texas League was announced by officials of the St. Louis Cardinals at their training camp here yesterday. Fisher was with the Elmira, N. Y., club last year. Nobriga, a Hawaiian, was brought here on opening of the Cardinal training camp for his first professional tryout.

### Exhibition Baseball Games

*By the Associated Press*

New York (A.) 7, Boston (N.) 1.
Philadelphia (N.) 6, Philadelphia (A.) 4.
Boston (A.) 12, Newark 3.
Cleveland 8, Washington 5.
Chicago (N.) 2, Missions 1.
New York (N.) 6, Pittsburgh 5.
Chicago (A.) 19, Portland 5.
Baltimore 12, St. Augustine 5.
Columbus 9, Toronto 6.

# Antiques

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

*In a small English house the dining room was omitted and the sizable hall was planned to serve that purpose also*

## Make One Room Serve for Two

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

London

IF ONE wishes to live in the smallest house possible, a way to manage is to make one room do the work of two. Strangely enough, the commonest interpretation of the two-rooms-in-one idea is the least satisfactory. Indeed, the very phrase "two rooms in one" conjures up the thought of a bed-sitting-room, in which the principal item of equipment is a settee-bed. But although a bed-sitting-room may be excellent in a small bachelor flat, a bed-settee in the lounge is rarely a successful or a particularly useful idea in the house where there is a family.

For a small house there are several ways of making one room do the work of two, any of which is definitely better than the hackneyed notion already mentioned. It is far better to furnish the bedrooms for use as occasional sitting rooms, then the sitting room for use as a bedroom. If the kitchen is big enough it may be used as a breakfast room, or as a room where all the informal daytime meals are taken. But if one has a moderately large, squarish hall, by far the best course is to equip this as a hall-lounge-and-dining-room so that other parts of the house are free for use as sitting-rooms.

This is a particularly good idea for country houses of the Old-World cottage type, where a certain atmosphere of refinement combined with informality is appropriate. Some idea of the effect which is obtainable by this method of treatment may be obtained from the example of a dining-hall illustrated.

In this particular instance the use of the hall for dining was no afterthought on the part of the residents in the house; it was definitely provided for by the architect, Mr. Kenneth Dalgliesh, F. R. I. B. A., when he designed the plans. The ground floor consists of three important rooms side by side. On the extreme left of our photograph is the sitting-room, which is just visible through the doorway. In the center of the house comes this dining-hall, with its staircase at the back and a vestibule and front door opposite. On the right, not seen in the photograph, is a door leading to the kitchen. There is also a service hatch in the right-hand wall, communicating with the kitchen direct. Beneath this is an appropriate mahogany side table.

It will be noticed that the dining table consists of two half-round tables locked together. They are of mahogany and date from the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century. The advantage of this method of construction is that the two halves may be separated and used as occasional tables against the walls if preferred; or, a square center section may be inserted and fixed in position between them to accommodate additional diners.

## The Fashion for Natural Woods

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

London

WILL the twentieth century be known as the "Wood" period in interior decoration? It seems possible. Perhaps never before has the varied beauty of natural woods been so widely recognized as it is today.

In a "Modern Flat" by Betty Joel, wood was the predominating feature. The table in the dining room was of Queensland silky oak and walnut of beautiful markings; as a contrast in tone, the door was of African mahogany in a rich and warm color.

The sitting-room was carried out in lighter wood. English sycamore of pale gold tone was used for one of the tables, the exquisite graining being covered wth a transparent cellulose finish which does not easily mark and is much favored for dining-tables. Wardrobe drawers in the bedrooms were lined with cedar wood which prevents moth and gives a spicy aroma.

An interesting feature in this flat was the new-old use of wood for wall linings. The problem of ornamental mural decoration has ever been a vital one, since walls constitute the greater part of a room. The Columbian pine used in the sitting-room of this "Modern" flat, was of a honey shade, with beautiful figured grain. Instead of the heaviness usually associated with mural woods there was a certain sheen to the walls, conveying something of the light and daintiness of satin paper hangings. The wood had been butted on so cleverly that even a close examination failed to discover the joints.

Mr. J. D. Stark, furniture designer, often mixes his woods, and delightful effects are produced with deep-toned natural walnuts, warm, light chestnuts, rosy cedars, and orange-toned mahoganies. Mr. Gordon Russell introduces bog oak handles and ebony bases to give emphasis to light oak. Another feature is his elm, a heavy, strong, brown wood, which looks remarkably well in modern settings.

In interior decoration Mr. A. J. Rowley uses dyed woods, specially selected for their quality and grain so as to get the desired movement and sheen. He incorporates his pictures into overmantels, triptych mirrors, screens, or other pieces of furniture. Inlaid wood panels, made by Mr. Rowley from designs by Frank Brangwyn, R. A., are used for the walls of the saloon of the new C. P. R. liner the Empress of Britain.

## An Eastern Style Goes West

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Los Angeles

WHEN easterners came west in 1850-60 and brought ideas of the prevailing style of the so-called Colonial house, there were only Mexicans to build these homes. The result was that Mexican or Spanish ideas of building were incorporated in the style to which our Eastern settlers were accustomed, and which combined to form the California Colonial house.

An example of this is a low, rambling U-shaped building, which with its two wings, one of which is two stories in height with a balcony, forms a particularly striking example of this friendly and charming style of house. The front entrance is reached by a pebbled path bordered with lavender, and where one ordinarily expects to see lawn, a blanket of fragrant yellow honeysuckle grows in profusion.

Inside the walled garden, one enters a charming portico commonly called a bird cage, a pierced grille of cast iron in grapes and foliage design, known as French New Orleans. One goes from this portico to an entrance hall papered in a gay Colonial wall paper with miniature stagecoaches and other Colonial types.

At one side as you enter is the dining room, which is furnished in the Sheraton style. On the other side of the entrance hall is the living room with a lovely shade of yellow wall paper on the side walls, the hipped ceiling in a slightly lighter tone of the same yellow, the woodwork white. The window hangings are of glazed chintz with a yellow ground on which are small birds and flowers in bright colors. The room has two pairs of French doors, one pair leading to the terrace in the patio; and on the opposite wall another pair, belonging to bookcases built in between windows.

From the living room a hallway leads to the guest room and the children's nursery at the end of this wing. The nursery has an entrance to the garden. The master bedroom and the children's bedroom are on the second floor of this wing, with a balcony looking over the garden, a most charming vista.

In this garden there is a pool with lilies and goldfish, and with just enough slope to the ground as to make a little waterfall at the end look quite natural as it feeds the pool. By a very clever arrangement of a pump concealed in the near-by garage the water is kept circulating so that it does not become stagnant. Beyond the pool is a garden with lemon, peach, quince, pomegranate, banana, fig and other fruit trees.

H. J. B.

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# Interior Decoration and Antiques

## Charms of the Spanish Interior

By MARC N. GOODNOW

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

ONE who confesses to a "flair" for things Spanish is tempted to say that in no other type of interior may be found so many elements that charm. Certainly, for colorful contrast, striking interest and simple picturesqueness one must still accord to the Spainsh interior the glory that has marked it as distinctive and unfading through many centuries.

Fortunately for such devotees, American taste has spent no small share of its interest upon the preservation of Spanish furniture, hangings, tiles, wrought iron, pottery and other components of a brilliant art. Even in its adaptations of old designs to modern settings it has rather carefully guarded the form and spirit of the original elements, so that the home builder or furnisher of today has at his command a great variety of those items that create Spanish atmosphere in his home or in a specially planned room.

Lately, this exotic loveliness of the Spanish setting has found its way into many homes that are not architecturally of Spanish precedent. The living, dining, guest or bed room, or even the study, of a French, Italian, Colonial or English house, has responded beautifully to the touch of colorful furnishings from sixteenth or seventeenth century Spain or even from Spanish-Colonial days. The cosmopolitanism of Americans has, in fact, found expression in furnishings from all parts of the world, to that extent adding compelling interest even to homes whose exterior architecture belies their contents.

### Rich Variety Calls for Restrained Use

With such a wealth of periods and adaptations of Spanish precedent from which to choose, it is perhaps rather natural that home furnishers should feel few restrictions. But it may be added that this very freedom of choice has led some far beyond the confines of good taste. Where one or two pieces with such striking characteristics would serve to set the decorative pitch for an entire room, it is difficult to reconcile the presence of furniture which, in the circumstances, can have little purpose other than to fill space.

Perhaps it is too often forgotten that because few pieces were used in the native Spanish house, a good deal of skillful devotion was lavished upon those articles that did serve a real purpose, made the more conspicuous because of the extremely simple setting in which they appeared. Thus, each chair, table, chest, vargueño became, in so far as possible, a special work of art, rich enough in its own carving or color to strike a decorative keynote. If there were need or desire for a more ornamental appearance, this was achieved by the use of tapestries, panels of various fabrics, floors of polychrome tiles, pottery, lamps and pictures, with galloons, fringes and tassels on furniture and hangings.

### The Earliest American Type

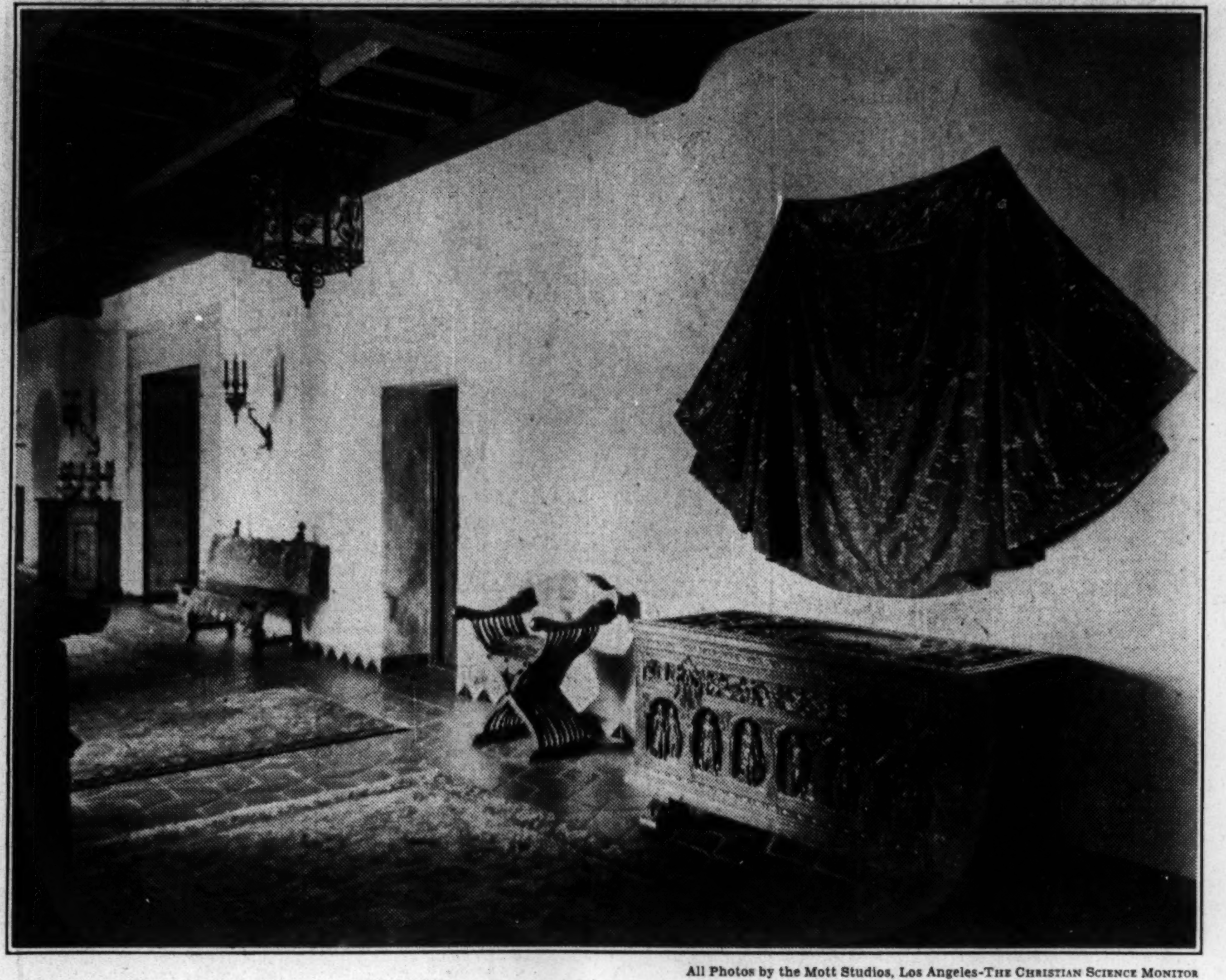
But Spanish atmosphere is by no means as exotic as some would have us believe, for the earliest type of architecture and furnishing brought into this country had its origin in the Iberian Peninsula. Pious padres who followed in the wake of the Spanish conquistadores built their churches in Florida, New Mexico and California during the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries, employing a simplified design copied from the churches and homes of the mother country. This construction goes back much further than the log cabins built in the north by our Dutch and English ancestors. Wherefore, one may indulge his flair for Spanish things and yet be thoroughly American.

By the very nature of things the original Spanish furniture was masculine. The country was a man's country, its women secluded and protected within patio walls. In the early days, too, the necessity for rather quick removal of household goods was not infrequent, due to belligerent nomads and militant nationals. The furniture must needs be solid and substantial in character, often demountable, but this did not prevent the expression of the Spaniard's artistic nature in ornamental wood carving and metal work. The highly decorative and colorful quality of the furniture played a very prominent part in the Hispanic theme.

### Much Leather, Metal and Fabrics

Beautiful metal mountings and ornaments of wrought iron and pierced brass are among the most distinctive characteristics of Spanish furniture decoration. Oblong, square, diamond or oval plaques, with bold outlines of conventionalized foliage or delicate and elaborately pierced arabesques, are fastened over red or green velvet to make a picturesque and engaging design for chest facings or for chair arms or backs. Velvets, heavily embroidered in gold; finely tooled leather in geometric strap work or floral designs; finely stamped leather for chair cushions and backs; ironwork for bracing and fancy supports; metal key plates, locks and chest straps—all of these give Spanish pieces a bright and colorful accent that overcomes any lack of ornament in other elements of the room or any severity in rectangular lines found in the construction of the furniture itself.

It was of course the hand of the Moor in Spain that cast the alluring spell about Spanish things—interesting arabesques, together with an outburst of vivid coloring in red and gold, green and blue. Thus the combination of Oriental skill in design with the Spaniard's ability to work in metal, gave to his furniture a delicacy of feeling that greatly relieved its earlier simplicity and austerity.



All Photos by the Mott Studios, Los Angeles-THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

*Typical of early Spanish furnishings are the credenza or chest, the modified scissor chair and the heavy cape (probably that of a matador) used for wall decoration. The Milton Getz residence, Beverly Hills, Calif. Gordon B. Kaufman, architect.*

## Another Tyler Sale

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

A LARGE quantity of the articles collected by the late Charles Hitchcock Tyler of Boston will be dispersed at the American Art-Anderson Galleries on the afternoons of March 30 and 31 and April 1, including about a half-session's sale of items from other sources.

Rare early American lithographs and paintings of clipper ships will be sold, as well as a large group of Staffordshire, Liverpool, Bristol, Rockingham and Bennington figures and ornaments.

The eighteenth century American furniture, chiefly maple and mahogany, includes Chippendale, Hepplewhite and Sheraton examples. A carved mahogany claw-and-ball foot armchair, among the Philadelphia Chippendale pieces, is distinguished by the extreme vigor of its scrolled and voluted arms.

A Heppelwhite inlaid cherry Pembroke table, about 1790, the curved frieze and four tapered square legs inlaid with flowers and medallions in light woods; a Queen Anne walnut dish-top tripod table with snake feet, a maple and pine tavern table with handsome turned legs and stretchers, about 1710; and a child's maple slat-back high chair, one of several pieces of child's furniture, indicate the variety of the eighteenth century American pieces.

American clocks include a Sheraton inlaid mahogany tall-case example by Aaron Willard of Boston, of about 1800, the green-and-gold-decorated dial inscribed with his name. An American carved mahogany wall mirror, placed at about 1820, with frame in architectural style, is carved with foliage and inlaid with the arms of the United States.

The miscellaneous items from Mr. Tyler's collection cover an extremely wide range. There is an 1840 cast iron parlor stove of American manufacture; Parian ware ornaments and animal figures of elephants, dogs, etc.; Rockingham statuettes, including a pair of seated spaniels, fine and rare items, richly glazed; and interesting objects of historic interest, such as the japanned tin fog horn used at Duxbury, Mass., to warn the ships entering that harbor.

Rare English stoneware of the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries includes a group of jugs, with Lambeth salt-glazed examples, two of which have the cipher of George I and one a medallion portrait of Charles II and Queen Henrietta Maria. Early Nottingham decorated stoneware jugs include one with a bust portrait of Queen Anne.

## Victorian Glass

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Iowa City, Iowa

REMINISCENT of Grandmother's day, we are reviving enthusiasm for Victorian fashions in furniture, with the accompanying bric-a-brac and necessary accessories. It is the natural time to bring out those heirlooms in old pressed glass or go at the hobby of accumulating matching pieces with renewed vigor. Such glass as this era boasted belongs quite definitely to that period in America between the years 1827 and 1890. There is undoubtedly a more satisfactory, personal pleasure in owning these relics if we have knowledge concerning their place in the period to which they properly belong.

* * *

Historically, perhaps Westward Ho—often referred to as Pioneer and Indian—and Tippecanoe, the popular log cabin shapes, are most important. Westward Ho, strange to say, has been thought by some people to be colonial glass, in the sense of being eighteenth century instead of nineteenth century make. Bryce, McKee & Company put out this pattern after 1850. It is recognized by the crouching Indian which forms the handle on all the covered dishes. Camp fires, buffalo, a settler's cabin, the sun beyond the mountain peaks, complete the decorative motifs on a clear and frosted base.

Tippecanoe, the log cabin glass sometimes confused with Westward Ho, owes its name to a political incident of Gen. William Henry Harrison's day. Out of patriotic enthusiasm over his defeat of the Indians by Harrison in the battle of Tippecanoe arose the presidential campaign cry, "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." Happenings such as this frequently resulted in furnishing a name for new products from the various glass manufacturers.

Two other patterns whose designs were inspired by important events are Cable and Liberty Bell. The first resulted from the laying of the Atlantic cable in 1867, and the second was produced for the 1876 Centennial Exposition. There is just now a keen interest in it, probably due to the fact that another centennial is to be held next year. However, the glass is not of as early a date as many have been led to believe.

Lion, another clear and frosted glass combination, is contemporaneous with Westward Ho. A rampant lion or a lion's head forms the handles of the covered dishes. The lower edge of the cover is decorated with a cable which permits a snug fitting over the container. Pieces assembled for table use are considered valuable, though the Westward Ho is selling just now at slightly higher prices

* * *

Three Faces, known by the decoration employed of three feminine faces on the supporting stems, is also called in some parts of the country, Three Graces. Another pattern, whose several names seem confusing, is the Palm. Tree of Life and Palmetto are sometimes applied, though the palm-leaf is quite clearly recognizable. This glass in brilliant green is most attractive for present-day use.

Bull's Eye (the original name in the catalogue of McKee & Brothers was listed as Mirror) Ribbon, Bellflower, are three more very popular patterns. Made of flint glass, they are exceedingly clear and sparkling and like the fine old blown glass, resound with bell-like clarity when gently tapped. These particular patterns date about 1868. E. M. B.

## Coverlets Shown

Boston

ABOUT a dozen hand-woven coverlets of New England origin form the present exhibition at the headquarters of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, 141 Cambridge Street. These are all the property of the society and represent a wide variety of patterns in this beautiful homecraft, practiced so much up to 100 years ago.

The excellent taste shown by these unschooled weavers as they chose the colors which would be employed is a constant surprise, and their skill in producing intricate patterns by the simplest means seems amazing. When we realize that the yarns used may have been made by them from the wool of their own flocks, and that the colors were a result of their own dyeing by the use of native materials, our interest is increased still more.

The exhibition will continue through April 1, and longer if public interest is sufficient. C. G. B.

## Glass Collectors' Club

Boston

A MEETING of the Early American Glass Club will be held at the College Club in this city, Wednesday afternoon, April 12, at 2 o'clock. Those wishing to lunch there should notify Mrs. Nellie Swift Kenney, 267 Alewife Brook Parkway, Somerville, not later than April 9. Guest tickets may be procured of Mrs. Lucy E. Marshall of Monponsett, Mass. The program will consist of short talks by several members of the executive board on various types of glass, with illustrations from their collections.

This is only the third meeting of the club, since the preliminary gathering which was held in January. In February officers were elected and now the membership numbers about 300, as widely separated as Maine, Tennessee, and California. The corresponding secretary is Mrs. Marshall; whose address is given above and to whom inquiries concerning this non-commercial club's activities may be addressed.

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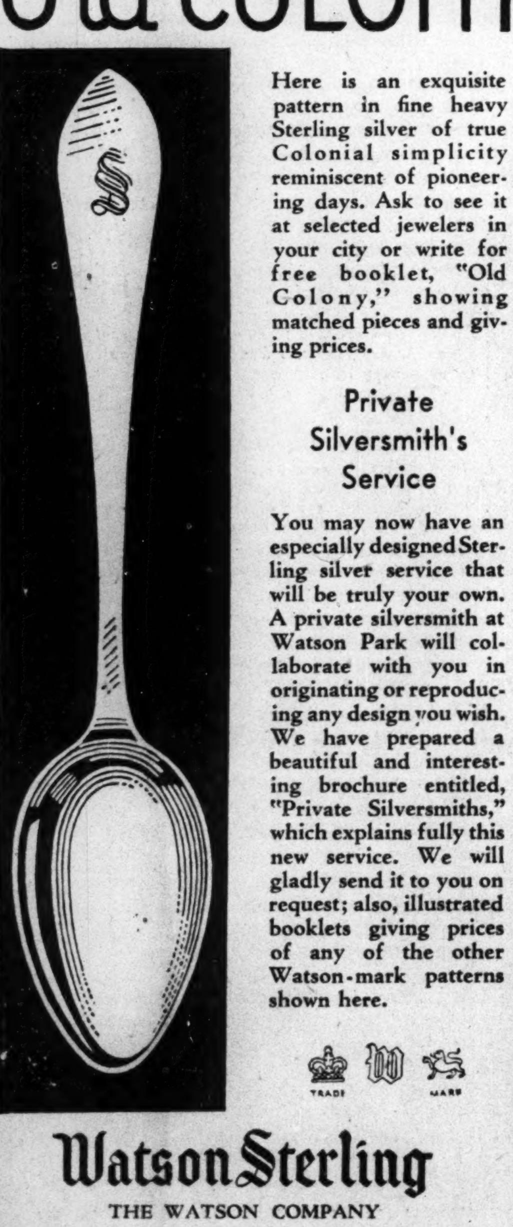
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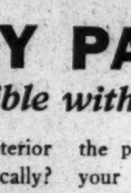

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# Progress In Education

## *Mexico's Break From Traditions*

### *Where the First Purpose of the Schools Is to Lift the Standard of Living*

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

Washington

MEXICO, with an Indian population of some 90 per cent of the whole, has thrown overboard traditional school objectives and concentrated upon an educational program designed to fit all persons, and to meet peculiar situations as they may arise. In other words, Mexico has set out to discover the individual needs of its various communities and to meet them gradually and in the order of importance.

Not long ago the United States Government decided that a careful study of the Mexican program might offer methods adaptable to a general plan of American education. The Government desired particularly to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the spirit animating Mexico's scheme, rather than the details.

To this purpose the United States Federal Office of Education assigned Mrs. Katherine M. Cook, for Washington had come to the realization that one of its major educational problems was the social and economic upbuilding of a large American population speaking different native languages.

**Also Interesting Because Unusual**

Furthermore, a dumping of traditional school objectives was unusually interesting, as Mexico, like the United States, was a republic composed of a union of states, where the intelligence of the people as a whole had a marked effect upon the quality of government.

Proceeding to Mexico, Mrs. Cook completed an exhaustive investigation of the work carried by the Secretaría de Educacíon Pública; returned to the States and reported that the specific aim of the Mexican school had become "an endeavor to bring about a changed environment, social and economic, and an improved method of living." She explained that the school work contributed to the social and economic welfare of a community by dealing with activities growing out of specific and immediate needs.

The Mexican educational system, she interpreted as an "endeavor to revive and rediscover the arts and handicrafts of the highly civilized Mayan and Toltec Indians, and the less cultured Aztecs, and of the Spaniards who brought with them during the early sixteenth century the highest European civilization." The educational program, she decided, sought to revive, preserve and restore the old folkways, and endeavored to reëstablish the dignity and the pride of race among native groups.

**Policies Shaped by Their Purposes**

Of the outstanding policies and practices suggestive from the point of view of adapting education to the needs of the people Mrs. Cook found:

1. The confidence which the entire program places in a teacher, for leadership and community interests.
2. The unity of school and community interest and activities, and the reality and practicalness of the school projects undertaken.
3. The building up of a curriculum indigenous to the individual communities, unified through the adaptation to the general and common situation.
4. The freedom of traditional practices and policies resulting in a broad program based upon immediate needs.
5. The simplicity of the school machinery.
6. The emphasis on other than professional qualities in the selection of teachers, and the reliance placed on in-service training to supply the essential professional attitudes. (In-services are courses of instruction given by the Government.)

Mrs. Cook went on to explain that Mexico's rural schools are coöperative enterprises. The Federal Government selects and pays the teachers and buys the books; the communities build the schoolhouses and provide the equipment, lend moral support, guarantee a generous attendance of children and adults, and signify a willingness to follow the leadership of the teachers.

**Everything Starts With the Teacher**

She found that in these schools courses of study are not prepared and distributed by central authorities, but initiated by the teachers, who live in and know the communities. The teachers' tasks are to investigate the essential needs of the villages and to meet them gradually. In this fashion an educational curriculum grows from basic community requirements.

Noting that from a small beginning, when a few missions (teachers) were sent out by the Federal Government, today there are some 7300 rural schools, Mrs. Cook reported that the buildings usually were one story, painted or whitewashed, small and with red tiled roofs. Over nearly all doorways appeared the words, "Casa del pueblo"—House of the people.

Of late because of an ever-growing need for teachers, thoroughly trained, the Mexican Government, she said, had established the system of in-service preparation, professionalizing the teachers to better assist in the rehabilitation of communities, the formulation and dissemination of a basic philosophy of education, and in seeking out cultural resources of the country and finding means of incorporating them into an educational program.

Investigations showed that today there are 14 of these cultural missions, or in-service itinerant normal schools. A traveling mission conducts 10 institutes a year, each of 30 days' duration, in a designated community of the territory to which it is assigned. A staff of five to eight members includes an educational director who may be the local educational director; a social worker who is considered the key person on the staff; a specialist in agriculture; an expert in petty industries; a specialist in popular arts, music, drama, recreation; a leader in health and physical education; one or more nurses, and sometimes a physician.

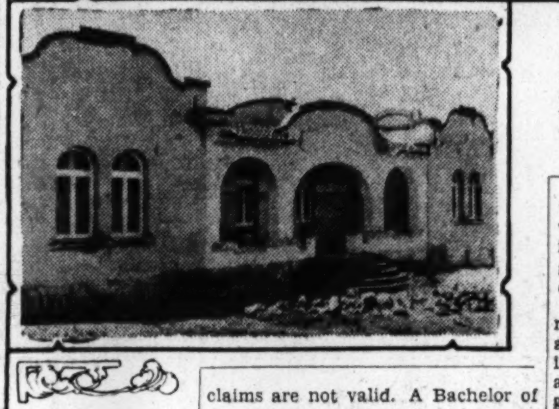
**Carefully Planned**

Communities where these institutes are held are carefully selected. They must be towns or villages typical of the region—never cities. In these communities the teachers gather from the surrounding region, bringing with them the necessary personal equipment, plates, knives, forks and cups, and live together in a community house, sharing the work of its upkeep.

Intensive subject-matter courses are given during the session, academic and professional. The teachers carry on under the direction of the mission staff, work in the local school, and investigate particular problems that they must help solve when they return to their respective locations. Theory, demonstration, and supervised practice become the combined offerings. Each institute is expected to leave in the community some tangible evidence of its presence: perhaps an improved water supply, a public fountain, an open-air theater, or possibly a schoolhouse. The institute is expected to leave increased local confidence.

Mexico's educational program is an ambitious one. To the query, Will it fit the Mexican Indian to meet new problems and situations? the only answer now possible is, applications for additional rural schools are coming in faster than the Government can meet them.

G. H. C.



The Christian Science Monitor

Left—Type of Young Girl Being Educated in the New Rural Schools of Mexico. Upper—Zapoteca Indian Children. Lower—Section of an Agricultural School in Michoacan.

## *Studied at Library Then Built House*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Chicago

THROUGH library books a boy can build a boat, a woman can crochet a hood for the baby, girls can make marionettes, and men can find out how to make repairs about the house or even how to build a house. This more practical use of library books in addition to seeking culture and recreation from the printed pages is given impetus by the enforced leisure that many are experiencing.

By John D. Jones, Chicago-The Christian Science Monitor

A Library Book Furnished This Boy With Instructions for the Making of His Boat.

Exhibits in libraries of articles made by people who found their ideas and instructions in books are interesting more people to keep busy with constructive work. When book borrowers step into the neighborhood library and see the finished products of bead work, embroidery, canned peaches, silhouettes, or wood carving they have visualized for them the possibilities which they themselves can accomplish.

**Library Exhibits**

Thirty branches of the Cleveland Public Library are having exhibits all of the time to indicate what can be made from books. Pressed flowers which had been gathered and named from information gained from books interested others who had been groping for knowledge in botany. Doll clothes and doll furniture all designed and cut were shown in another exhibit.

"My mother has one of those," a little girl said as she looked at an embroidery bag displayed in a branch library in one of the foreign born districts in Cleveland. She was encouraged to have her mother bring it over and soon the whole family were filing in to the library so proud of the handwork from one of their relatives.

Articles produced through ideas gleaned from books at the Racine Public Library in Wisconsin included a water clock and boat, a small table, a hand-decorated pillow, a collection of vegetables grown in accordance with information from the library, a hand painting, and canned goods.

In a county library in New Jersey a man actually got enough information to build his own home. From advice of the librarian he was directed to books on building construction, mason work, carpenter work, plumbing, electricity. He pored over these during the winter months and in March he started to build. In about six months, according to the American Library Association, the house was finished with a fireplace and chimneys which do not smoke, pipes and faucets which function without leaking or dripping, and other proofs of what books can do for the home builder.

Jewelers in Providence, R. I., come to the library for help in designing rings and other jewelry. Pendants, wrist watch straps, necklaces, little trays, bric-a-brac and small objects in bronze are results of ideas which first were seen in books in the library.

**Original Work**

"It is noticeable that these designs are completely divorced from plagiarism," said Mr. Clarence Sherman, chief librarian in Providence. "The original ideas may come from books but the borrowers develop these and make something quite different to suit their own special needs. From some old Flemish designs some of our people have gotten ideas for patterns for cotton and woolen goods and other textiles."

Hobbies that library frequenters have worked out have also been exhibited in some libraries such as soap carving, wood carving and beaded ornaments. One flower gardener brought in a bouquet with a note telling how the flowers were saved from insects by information culled from farmers' bulletins at the library.

## *British Colleges' Need To Agree on Degrees*

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

London

THE Association of Scientific Workers is thinking of appealing to Parliament to protect university graduates from the competition of people who lay claim to degrees which they do not possess. At present there is no law against bogus degrees, though, since in Britain only the King can grant a title of honor, degrees should only be conferred by seats of learning empowered to do so either by Parliament or by royal charter.

Such institutions could themselves do much to clear up the undoubted difficulties which at present exist. If it were rendered easy for every university graduate to substantiate his claims to a degree to anyone who should question them, it would be all the simpler to detect those whose claims are not valid. A Bachelor of Technical Science of the University of Sheffield can make good his pretensions by producing a document awarded him by that university. It is therefore a trifling matter to investigate the bona fides of a man or woman claiming that degree. But it is a far from trifling matter to prove that one is, shall we say, a Bachelor of Arts of Oxford. Since the university gives no parchment or document attesting successful candidates' gaining of that degree, an Oxford graduate has nothing but his own word, a note in one or two daily papers that may or may not refer to him, and perhaps an unofficial telegram from the clerk of the schools, to support his claims.

Short of making complicated investigations in the university itself, there is no reliable and conclusive method of discovering whose claims to Oxford degrees are genuine and whose are not. Yet surely, if it were made easier for genuine claimants to prove their assertions by the production of an official document, it would be correspondingly easier to see through the pretensions of those who have no title to the honor that they assume. Much of the difficulty would be clarified if every university in Britain adopted the practice of giving successful students an official declaration of their achievements.

There are other points in connection with which a more standardized practice on the part of British universities would be welcome. In all English universities the first degree is the B. A. In Scotland there is no B. A. degree, the student proceeding immediately to the M. A. Thus a Scottish M. A. is equivalent to an English B. A., though the English graduate soon catches up. If he has taken an honors degree, after the lapse of a certain length of time, varying from one year in some of the northern universities to four years at Oxford and Cambridge, he is allowed to become a Master of Arts on payment of a definite sum. The only conceivable reason for thus delaying the English graduate's obtaining of a mastership is a financial one. It would be better and more logical if English universities came into line with the very sensible procedure of the Scottish seats of learning.

In London, however, the M. A. degree causes still further confusion, for it is granted only for work that elsewhere would, if allowances be made for differences of standard, be given a B. Litt. Similarly, the Oxford and Cambridge B. Sc. would anywhere else entitle the holder to a Mastership of Science. Much misunderstanding would be saved if the British universities would agree to follow a standard nomenclature in the matter of degrees.

## *Overwhelmed by the Classics*

**Our Living Language Series—6**

By ISABEL DAVIES McCLOUD

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

CLASSICAL Latin sources enriched English speech, in the middle of the fifteenth century. This influence was direct, and not, as before, through invasion of the much-invaded isles of Britain.

When Constantinople was taken by the Turks, many learned men, close to the sources of Greek culture and the old Latin learning, were driven out, and they went to all parts of Europe. Many of them became teachers of Greek and Latin in Italy, France, Germany, England, and elsewhere. With them, there came the use of a great many Latin words. Greek words as well, were forced into English, often with very little change of form.

This was a good influence up to a certain point, but was misused. These longer, less-familiar words came in such numbers as to cause a pompous, affected speech—not so clear, and therefore not so forceful, as the simpler, homely speech of the Britain of that day. At length the language became so overfull of these new and purely Latin words that the best writers, in protest, returned to an English that was more friendly, more natural and given less to affectation.

But this use of Latin to form new words for English continued in force, and has done so, to our present day. It provides a clear and simple method of finding new words. Yet we can usually find clear expression in the simple words of our Anglo-Saxon forbears; and when we cannot, let us accept only those words from the Latin and Greek which can be of real service to us in expressing our ideas.

Let us avoid using affected, pompous speech; the simplest speech is the most effective, always. Your choice of phrases will depend upon your listener. For one audience, you may say that a man "talks all around the point, before he comes to it." For another, you may say a man "is guilty of circumlocution." If you know that your listener will not understand the word "circumlocution," then you are guilty of a breach of etiquette, in throwing it at him; you are guilty of the thing good writers forsook, in the eleventh century—that thing called pomposity and affectation!

Be especially careful that the words you use are rightly chosen, particularly if they are not familiar words. You may recall the old lady who said that "she didn't like this town because she had given four or five parties and not one of the people who came to them ever recuperated," meaning, of course, "reciprocated."

NEXT WEEK—What Happens to the Prefix "Ad."

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## *Social Studies For Mining College*

"Primarily mineral industries education must turn out better citizens, and secondarily, trained technicians," says Dean Edward Steidle of the Pennsylvania State College School of Mineral Industries.

"Unfortunately as our curricula are set up today, this order has been reversed—and too often the amount of time available in college after technical studies allows but the barest touch of other subjects.

"We must so educate that students will view technical advance in the light of social effect, and being professional men, observe social requirements as technical problems."

## *The Parent*

### *Cultivating Sense of Order*

London, Eng.

Dear Editor:

I feel it is quite time that I expressed my appreciation of the Monitor and what it stands for, and especially of the Parent column.

The letters in this column and the articles on the Educational page have helped us tremendously in working out many difficulties. Our little boy of 2½ years and little girl, nearly four years, have attended the Sunday School from a very early age, 19 months in fact, and this has also been very helpful already, especially in regard to unselfishness and obedience. We have found that it gives them plenty to think about during the week and they just love to play "being at Sunday school."

We have found that the greatest asset in bringing up children lies in keeping to a strict routine. They get to love a sense of order too, and this makes us all happy.

The children teach us many things, especially patience, and it is lovely to watch them unfold under the right sense of government.

I should be very grateful to hear from any readers of the Parent column who would care to write and exchange experiences. (Mrs.) D. D.

* * *

**Spring Vacation**

La Fayette, Ind.

Dear Editors:

I enjoy the helpful letters in the Parent column and many times I have used the ideas found therein in solving my own home problems.

I have a daughter 16, and a boy 8. Every day they are reminded to be considerate of each other and that they have their part to perform to make our home a harmonious one.

I should like to tell how we spend some of our time during spring vacation. A few hours are used in preparing for spring housecleaning.

In a few weeks, when housecleaning time really comes, the children will be in school, and it may not be convenient, at that time, to consult them about clothing or toys to be discarded. Children should be given a voice in the matter of disposing of their belongings, even though the article may be only a little toy.

We go carefully through the boy's toys and outgrown clothing, and I help him decide what he is going to pass on to another or to discard. Often a little encouragement is needed to help him pass on a little suit or something which he has cherished but which he no longer needs and which another could use and enjoy.

I help my daughter straighten her dresser drawers and wardrobe, and mend clothing which is to be given away. We carefully consider the possibilities of each garment for "making over" purposes, and mend and clean every garment which needs this attention. Shoes are repaired, needed under garments and hose are purchased, and everything of this nature, which takes up valuable time during school days, is done. We go through this procedure during Christmas vacation too.

It is also great fun to look through seed catalogues and decide what flowers we want in the summer. If new furniture is to be purchased or any changes to be made in the home, the children's views and opinions are considered and they often prove to be valuable.

Children enjoy their home so much more if they feel they have had a part in making it orderly, comfortable and beautiful.

(Mrs.) O. B. D.

## *Mr. Hutchins' Proposal*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Chicago

To take care adequately of the new leisure class and thus forestall demands for cuts in school budgets, a plan for the reorganization of the American school system was outlined here by Mr. Robert Maynard Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, when he spoke to members of International House on the university campus on March 12.

Based on the idea that no one is "uneducatable" the plan attempts to adjust the school to fit all individual students and to turn out intelligent citizens rather than "walking encyclopedias." The theory is not entirely new, the president pointed out, but it must be put into operation, he said, if schools can expect support from taxpayers.

"The controversy about 'who' shall go to college becomes a foolish one," he said, "because if parents cannot send their children to work, where else is there for them to go except to school? There are three possible ways of disposing of these young people. One is to send them to jail but this is expensive and not ideal. The second is to train them in the army and navy but this does not take care of the girls. The third is to educate them."

Under these circumstances, the president said, there must be an educational system which can adapt itself to all types of students. He proposed a primary school covering six years, a secondary school covering three or four years—at which time the student would be approximately 15 or 16 years of age. Then would come the college, which should be reorganized to prepare the student to pick up his chosen work. Only those who had demonstrated an unusual ability should be allowed to enter the university, which should be exclusively for scholarly and professional work.

By overhauling the methods, organization, and curricula of American schools, the words "college" and "university" would take on a new significance, the president said. At the present time the university is being demoralized by college life, he declared.

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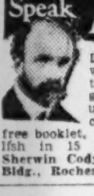

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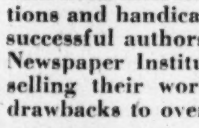

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# The Home Forum

## March Wind Over Middlebrook

WITH us at Middlebrook, March always comes in like a lion and goes out the same way, with a deep roar among the firs, a fierce squall on the lily pond and a blustering attempt to seem terrible. But we know him better. We know that March is only a lamb in lion's clothing, that for all his roaring and blustering he is the bosom friend of nodding bluebells, of home-hunting robins and the first timid crocus.

Just listen to his roarings and blusterings now, his show of windy rage up the valley. From indoors March seems terrible enough, and his reputation as a lion is mostly among those who never go out to meet him at first hand. Here on this little round hill, where we can see only a rim of brown earth and a ragged line of dry grass against the sky, as if there were nothing beyond but a few fluffy clouds—out here listen to the March wind, feel it whistling about your ears, and breathe the utter cleanness of it that comes from the open sea yonder.

Now you see why the roaring lion of March is only a jolly impostor. Now you realize that this March wind is a different wind, quite different from the wind of February, which blew last week and yet seemed just the same to people who stay in doors. This March wind blows from the same quarter, but from a different world. All the sharpness and sting of February is gone, all the cold smell of frozen ground and dried grass and sleeping trees.

* * *

On the wind of March, suddenly, almost in a day, comes a new perfume and a new quality—not warmth exactly, which is reserved for April; not mere softness either. Rather the scurrying March wind seems to carry the flavor of the awakening earth, of ground new-plowed in shiny furrows, or sprouting grass on the hillside, of trees whose buds are bursting already, of fat plum blossoms just ready to open. Breathe it again and you will know that on the March wind comes the very essence of spring and just a touch, oh, so faint, of the summer which will follow.

So we run up the hill to the rim of ragged grass and down the other side into the full sweep of the March wind—the little girl from next door in her red sou'wester and green slicker coat, the little boy from next door in his sister's discarded rain coat trailing almost to the ground so that he can barely stagger, and I holding a plump, warm little hand on either side.

We run down the hill and we drag our red kite behind us and presently with a tug and a jerk, up it goes—high above the rim of grass, straight up into the blue among the mare's-tails that streak the sky. "I can see the tails all right," says Joan Edith, gazing up solemnly, "but where are the mares?" Her brother, jumping up and down in his absurd coat, which billows out into the wind, points to the kite and makes a babble of incoherent sounds in which we can only distinguish "cow" and "daddy." And standing here on the hillside and looking over the rim of ragged grass, with only the sky beyond, you cannot imagine how alone we feel, how far from everything and everybody, how close to the March wind, the soft, sweet wind which, beneath its lion's roar, brings its whispers and murmurings of a new world, a new cycle of urgent growth.

* * *

But we have more practical business. Rolling in our kite, we race down the hill to see the other things that March has brought to Middlebrook. First we have to see the cows. Cows, of course, have become a broad, generic term with us since the little boy arrived next door, a magnificent generalization which covers all forms of life, not even excluding human beings (for it is well known that he pointed to the massive Mrs. Glumby when she called a few days ago and shouted: "Cow—moo, moo," as the most friendly greeting he could think of, and was hustled off to the kitchen before Mrs. Glumby could reply).

Besides the cows proper, we have to see the new calf at Mr. Pudbury's farm, which the little boy embraces and kisses enthusiastically on the nose, the calf not being quite so enthusiastic about it; the horses, whose long winter-grown hair and manes are lifted in the wind; the sheep and the tiny new-born lambs, with their solemn black faces and absurdly large legs, snuggling close to the lee side of their mothers.

All these children of March are cows to Robin, the little boy from next door. In addition, he carries three cows in his pocket which I have drawn for him on bits of paper, for he must have at least a cow a day from me and several from his parents. He likes mine best because they have a generous allowance of four legs, whereas his father can never find room for more than three; but, on the other hand, these three-legged cows next door, being of a splendid versatility, can be converted with ease into bears, lions or camels, merely by the addition of a few odd hairs. At least they resemble anything you care to name as closely as they resemble cows.

As we walk back up the road from the farm, Robin extracts the cows from his pocket, badly crumpled, but they escape him and blow down the field. Livestock is too valuable to lose on the March wind like that, so we all set out in pursuit and capture them again after a hectic chase. They will join the vast herd which has been accumulating in the kitchen next door.

But our progress against the wind is slow. It is necessary, of course, to slosh through every puddle on the road, the little March puddles which have no sooner achieved a perfect reflection of the blue sky and the white clouds above, than the March wind sweeps across them in black little squalls and blots out their living pictures, and they must start work all over again. Joan Edith can trudge through the deepest of them in her big gum boots, but her brother, having only rubbers, must be steered systematically into the shallow ones. This feat of navigation requires time and a high degree of seamanship.

* * *

Then there are the new robins to watch as they examine building sites in the oak trees, and hatch secret designs upon the long tails of Mr. Pudbury's Clydesdales, which are the best possible lining for a well-furnished nest. There are brown, unpretentious meadow larks on the fence posts, singing their bubbling sound of spring boldly into the very teeth of the wind. Sticks must be sailed down the full-flowing ditches, that gurgle and chortle beneath the pussy willow trees as they hurry their passengers down to the sea. And there is a storm on the lily pond, with great waves an inch high breaking on the shores of our iris island, where the green shoots already are pushing up, and the dried stalks of last year's bamboo rattle merrily.

Just at the edge of the garden, sheltered from the north wind by the mossy bowl of a great oak tree, we find the first crocus, a tiny purple cup hugging the earth as if it had come up too soon and was rather terrified and would like to go back again. More crocuses (we understand they are sometimes called croci by snooty folk in the city over the hill, who only see them in florists' windows) are pushing up beside it. Soon there will be a little army of them in close formation, shoulder to shoulder, marching stoutly up to the edge of the big rocks. For, just as February belongs to the snowdrop and April to the daffodil, March is the month of the crocus.

Now it is dark and the children next door are in bed, Joan Edith with her big doll, Robin with enough paper cows to stock a large dairy. A tiny segment of new moon, only an inch wide, hangs over the rocks. Up from the valley comes the full, pulsating chorus of the frogs, sweet as any music. And now that no one can see him, the March wind has stopped his blustering and his fury. He whispers softly of spring and growth and the days of sunshine that are coming; and the trees, knowing that March is only a lamb in lion's clothing, after all, nod quietly in perfect understanding.

BRUCE HUTCHISON.

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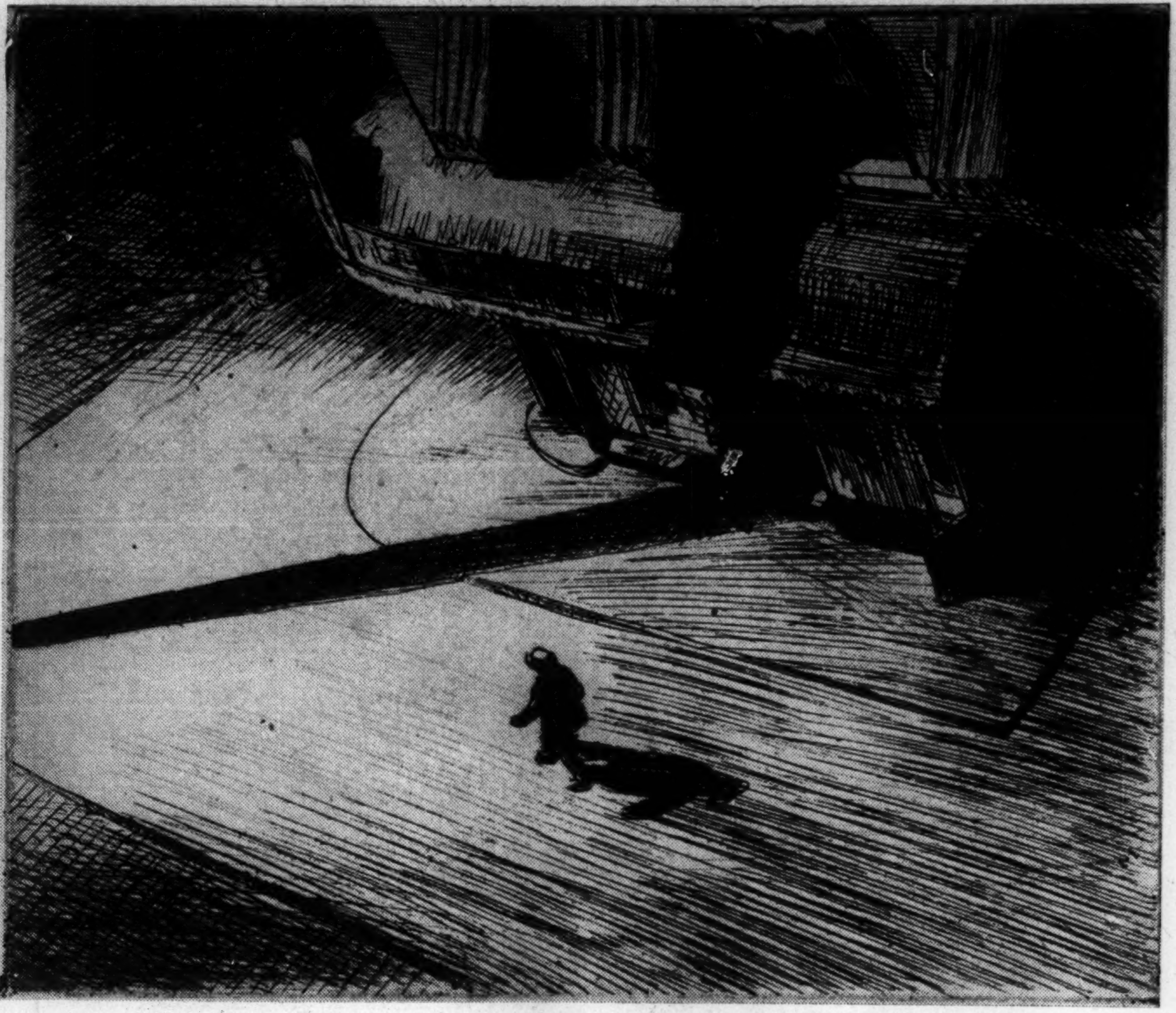
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

## The Lights of San Francisco

Upon the purple velvet of the hills,
The night has spread her jewels in bright array,
A myriad little lamps like sparkling gems,
Reflected in the waters of the bay.

Beneath the dusky curtain of the sky
The laden ferry boats pass to and fro;
A broken chain of little amber lights,
Like scattered beads that scintillate and glow.

GWEN CASTLE.



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*"Night Shadows": From an Etching by Edward Hopper*

## Bermuda Roofs

The first settlers built their huts of palmetto branches. Then came cedar cabins with palmetto thatched roofs; then cedar houses with shingled roofs; and gradually stone houses with stone roofs became the prevailing mode. As early as 1624 one stone house had already been built. In his report of 1687 Governor Robinson recorded the statistics of roof materials of the five hundred seventy-nine houses standing at that date: four hundred eighty-seven were thatched with palmetto leaves, sixty-three shingled, twenty-nine fashioned of stone. Today there is hardly a Bermuda house in a thousand that is not roofed with stone.

The Bermuda house builders were also shipwrights. As shipwrights they had learned to build their boats to withstand tempests; so likewise they fashioned houses to withstand high winds. They built solidly; for permanence; always on a rock foundation, and often against a hillside. And as they found an abundance of cedar for their ships, so they found—a few inches beneath the scant surface soil—an unlimited supply of workable building stone. This stone, which is often erroneously spoken of as coral because of the coral particles in it, is really a limestone formed of wind-drifted shell sand. When first quarried, it is deep cream in color and turns a pale bluish gray after exposure to the air. Soft enough to be cut with a hand-saw, it has the accommodating property of hardening with age. The longer a Bermuda house stands the more firm its walls become. . . .

As the roofs are all white, so once were the exterior walls of the houses. But in more recent years it has become the fashion to give houses color. Pink is the favorite tint, the shade of oleander in particular; but sometimes coral and salmon pink are used. Variations of yellow and buff range from pale primrose, mushroom and beige to pumpkin and reddish rust. The blinds are usually green: often apple green or the green of the ubiquitous chameleons that sun themselves on the garden walls. Sometimes an apricot-colored house will have black blinds and a balcony smothered in violet bougainvillea. Or a dazzlingly white house will have blinds of a vibrant electric blue. . . .

The two factors which make Bermuda interiors distinctive are the "tray" ceilings and fireplaces with raised hearths. The ceilings take their name from their resemblance to an inverted serving tray. For the purpose of getting all the air possible and incidentally to give the room height and a spaciousness in spite of the low eaves, the ceilings were carried well up into the dead roof space. They were usually finished in plaster, with a simple modeled frieze in plaster-of-Paris. Sometimes the native cedar was employed; or when one of the laws forbidding the cutting of cedar trees was in operation, Georgia pine boards of great width formed the tray. Tray ceilings are found in both drawing rooms and bedrooms of one-story cottages and those old houses where the lower floor was used for storage and slaves. But in the mansions where the drawing rooms are on the ground floor, only the bedrooms have the tray ceilings. The ceilings of these latter drawing rooms are cedar-beamed, the wood being left natural or varnished to bring out the grain. Insect proof, many of these cedar-beamed ceilings have remained in perfect condition for more than two centuries.

The old Bermuda fireplaces are today much copied by American architects. They are unique in that they have no outer hearth and the inner hearth is always raised at least several inches from the floor level. Some of them are raised only ankle high and others as high as a man's waist. This elevation of hearth was in no sense an affectation. It was a practical labor-saving device.—HUDSON STRODE, in "The Story of Bermuda." (New York: Harrison Smith & Robert Haas.)

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WHEN John Ruskin wrote his famous line, "Fine art is that in which the hand, the head, and the heart of man go together," it is unlikely that he was thinking particularly of etching. But had he wished to denote those qualities desirable for a fine etcher, even he could hardly have stated them more clearly or accurately.

Beautiful impressions from fine plates are more numerous today than ever before in the history of etching. The number of those collecting such prints has likewise increased. But comparatively few persons know how, and by what steps, the prints they acquire have come into existence.

An etching is drawn only on metal and, consequently, it must be printed from a metal plate. It may be etched on one of several metals: copper, steel, zinc or aluminum. Copper seems to be more frequently used, probably because it can be prepared in differing degrees of softness and hardness and, owing to its beautiful color, is most satisfying to work upon. The plate is first covered with wax (which resists acid) and an etchers' needle is used for drawing on the plate. This sharp point cuts through the wax and leaves the copper lying bare. An acid is then applied to the plate, and it "bites" into the metal where the steel point has cut through the wax. A print from these etched lines is obtained by removing the wax, daubing a thick oily ink over the plate, and then taking prints on fine paper from an etching press. This process, simply stated, may seem an easy task but the circumstances are quite opposite as any artist will testify. From the time the etcher takes his plate until the final proof, there are literally hundreds of difficulties which he must surmount.

The etching, "Night Shadows," by Mr. Edward Hopper reveals even to a layman the wealth of technical ability alone demanded for the rendering of this subject. In addition to the steps stated above, the artist has set himself a varied assortment of problems: the angle of his composition, the street light reflection, the shadow of the pole which stands outside the print itself, roof angles, the figure (delineation and action) and other details to be seen upon a closer study.

Ruskin's requirements of "hand" and "head" then are readily apparent, but what about the "heart"? Mr. Hopper supplies that attribute by his handling of the mood of his nocturnal subject, that intangible something which holds the deepness of night, the loneliness of the street corner, the eërie shadows and the mystery of the building. Considering all these things, it does not seem strange that the artist chose this print to be reproduced as an example of his work.

Mr. Hopper was born in Nyack, New York, and received his education in the public and private schools of that State. He has studied at the New York School of Art under such eminent teachers as Chase, Henri, and Kenneth Hayes-Smith. Examples of his work are to be found in most museums, including the Metropolitan Museum, New York. In 1923 he won two major awards: the W. A. Bryan Prize for etching at the Print Makers Exhibition in Los Angeles and the Logan Prize from the Chicago Society of Etchers. He is considered one of the ablest of American artists. J. C. R.

## Winter Witchery

Frost dipped a brush in silver
And sketched upon a pane
Lilies-of-the-valley,
Freesias, a skein
Of tangled cobwebs;
Three stems of Indian pipe;
Fronds of meadowrue and ferns;
An old oak hung with ripe,
Rapacious berries,
Pale green as glacial snow;
Feeding on the waxen fruit,
A spun glass fawn and doe.

In the boughs a white bird,
With crest of starry flame,
From whose crystal beak, a strange
Brittle singing came.
Frost dipped a brush in silver—
Running close to see,
The sun erased the flowers,
The deer, the bird, the tree;
Wiped them from the window,
Yet afterward for long
Was a tapping on the casement;
Was a shard of song.

ETHEL ROMIG FULLER.

## La Réponse

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DANS le sermon écrit pour la dédicace de L'Église Mère, La Première Église du Christ, Scientiste, à Boston, Massachusetts, Mrs. Eddy pose successivement quatre questions vitales dont l'énergie nous réveille; elles nous font voir combien sont vains et faux les anciens raisonnements du monde, qui tendent à limiter les hommes, à les égarer et à les faire souffrir. Toute la signification de la vie se trouve dans la réponse à ces questions (*Pulpit and Press*, p. 3): "L'éternité peut-elle prendre fin? La Vie peut-elle mourir? La Vérité peut-elle être incertaine? L'Amour peut-il ne pas être illimité?"

En répondant à ces questions, la Science Chrétienne nie la matière. Si la vie est matérielle, elle doit avoir un commencement et par conséquent une fin. Or Christ Jésus déclara qu'il était venu révéler la vie, la vie abondante et éternelle. Si l'amour est mortel, il est nécessairement temporel et circonscrit; et cependant les Écritures enseignent que Dieu est Amour. Si la vérité est considérée comme étant dans la matière et de la matière, elle doit être inconstante et variable, sujette à de continuelles modifications. Toutefois Christ Jésus a fait cette promesse: "Vous connaîtrez la vérité et la vérité vous affranchira." Aucun élément de matérialité ne peut être inclus dans ce qui est éternel, car la matière est périssable, corruptible, ayant "la vie courte" et pleine d'angoisses.

Grâce à la Science Chrétienne, la pensée des hommes se détourne du monde irréel des sens, délaissant la mutabilité et les limitations qu'implique un sens matériel de la vie et de l'univers. "Prenez courage," dit le Maître; "j'ai vaincu le monde." C'est l'encouragement éternel de ce message vivifiant que nous apporte la Science Chrétienne. Ne vaut-il pas la peine de faire des efforts constants pour arriver à savoir que la Vie est sans fin, l'Amour sans limites, la Vérité certaine,—que la réalité est inséparablement unie au bien éternel? La Science Chrétienne dévoile les certitudes de la Vérité et les rend accessibles à tous, par la démonstration; elle suit l'exemple de Christ Jésus, dont l'enseignement et la pratique avaient l'autorité d'une compréhension qui n'était point matérielle, mais spirituelle.

Comment obtiendrons-nous le courage que possédait Jésus, l'assurance et la paix, le pouvoir de guérir et de bénir, qui nous permettront de vaincre nous aussi la peine et la détresse, les maladies et l'incertitude qui semblent entrer dans la composition du monde tel que l'interprète le sens matériel? "C'est l'esprit qui vivifie," disait le Maître à ses disciples; "la chair ne sert de rien. Les paroles que je vous ai dites sont esprit et vie."

La vérité ainsi déclarée par le Maître trouve un fidèle écho dans "l'exposé scientifique de l'être" qui se lit à la page 468 du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*). C'est là que Mary Baker Eddy, qui découvrit la Science Chrétienne, dit notamment: "Il n'y a ni vie, ni vérité, ni intelligence, ni substance dans la matière. Tout est Entendement infini et sa manifestation infinie, car Dieu est Tout-en-tout." Si nous savons ces choses et si nous apprenons à nous servir de la loi du divin Principe, nous parviendrons à la vérité qui affranchit.

L'activité de l'Entendement s'exprime par des idées spirituelles, parfaites, incorruptibles, aussi éternelles que leur source même. L'homme est idée, manifestation de l'Entendement divin; il dépend de l'Entendement et n'est dirigé que par lui. Le véritable univers n'est pas composé de matière inintelligente. Les physiciens eux-mêmes signalent aujourd'hui les changements considérables qui se sont produits dans les théories physiques. L'un d'eux, en grande autorité parmi ses collègues, s'exprime comme suit: "Il doit y avoir quelque chose qui donne à la vie son sens et sa valeur; or rien de pareil ne se trouve dans de simples masses de matière inerte." Selon les explications de la Science Chrétienne, tout ce qui est dissemblable ou contraire à l'ordre éternel, à l'indestructibilité, à la perfection de l'Entendement, n'a pas d'existence réelle, mais fait partie du rêve mortel dont le genre humain est en voie de s'éveiller grâce à la Vérité, qui lui donne des preuves de la présence constante et de l'amour sans bornes de Dieu, l'unique et divin Principe.

Lorsque Jésus de Nazareth remplissait sa mission sacrée, prouvant que l'idée spirituelle vivifie et que la chair ne sert de rien, les apparences matérielles de maladie, de pauvreté, de péché ou de faiblesse étaient vaincues par la clarté de sa compréhension spirituelle. Tous ceux qui cherchaient son secours voyaient se manifester la santé, l'intégrité, l'activité, et la rédemption de leur conscience. Les Évangiles rapportent fréquemment que les foules se réjouissaient et glorifiaient Dieu lorsqu'elles se rendaient compte de l'action bienfaisante qui s'exerçait sans cesse au milieu d'elles. Christ Jésus prêchait la toute-puissance et l'amour de Dieu, du Principe éternel; il prouvait ensuite ses paroles par des œuvres dont la nature révélait sa compréhension de la loi divine, qui l'emporte toujours sur le témoignage erroné des sens par les certitudes immuables de l'Esprit.

Aujourd'hui, le monde tend les mains vers la puissance curative de la Vérité. Il pèse dans la balance les méthodes et les théories matérielles, et les trouve trop légères. Joignant la compassion à l'assurance dont la source est divine, la Science Chrétienne dit à l'humanité: "Éveille-toi et triomphe des éléments qui souffrent et qui pèchent, en te servant des vérités vivifiantes de l'Entendement." La Vérité n'est jamais incertaine; elle ne nous paraît telle que si nous hésitons à en faire notre appui. Dieu est l'Amour sans bornes. Par conséquent, l'Amour embrasse toutes choses; il inclut et soutient tout être véritable. L'éternité ne saurait prendre fin, car tout est Entendement et manifestation infinie de cet Entendement. La Science Chrétienne nous adresse sans se lasser cet appel (*Pulpit and Press*, p. 4): "Attends-toi patiemment à l'Amour illimitable, maître et dispensateur de la Vie, *Reflète cette Vie*, qui t'apporte la puissance complète de l'être."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

## The Answer

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

IN A dedicatory sermon, delivered on the completion of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, Mrs. Eddy asks four vital questions which rouse one to realize how vain and false, how limiting and misleading, has been much of the world's reasoning and consequent suffering. Life's entire meaning lies in the answer to these questions (Pulpit and Press, p. 3): "Can eternity end? Can Life die? Can Truth be uncertain? Can Love be less than boundless?"

In answering these questions Christian Science denies matter. If life is material, it must have a beginning and therefore an end. And yet Christ Jesus declared that he came to reveal life abundant and eternal. If love is mortal, it is of necessity temporal and circumscribed; and yet the Scriptures teach that God is Love. If truth is accepted as in and of matter, it must be mutable and unstable, subject to constant readjustment. And yet Christ Jesus promised, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." There can be no element of materiality in that which is eternal; for matter is perishable, corruptible, "of few days, and full of trouble."

Christian Science is leading the world's thought away from the mutability and limitation of a material sense of life and the universe, the shadow-world of sense. "Be of good cheer," the Master said; "I have overcome the world." It is the everlasting cheer of this life-giving message that Christian Science is bringing. Is it not worth our constant effort to know that Life is endless, Love boundless, Truth sure, and that reality is inseparable from eternal good? Truth's certainties Christian Science unfolds and makes available to all through demonstration, as Christ Jesus taught and practiced, with the authority of spiritual, not material, understanding.

How shall we gain his cheer, his assurance and peace, his power to heal and bless, so that we, too, may overcome the sorrows and want, the sickness and uncertainty, which go to make up the world as it is interpreted by material sense? "It is the spirit that quickeneth," the Master declared to his disciples; "the flesh profiteth nothing: the words that I speak unto you, they are spirit, and they are life."

In complete accord with this declaration of the truth by the Master is "the scientific statement of being," found on page 468 of the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." There Mary Baker Eddy, who discovered Christian Science, has written: "There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter. All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all." By knowing this, and learning to avail ourselves of the law of divine Principle, we may attain the truth that makes us free.

Mind's activity is expressed through spiritual ideas, perfect, incorruptible, everlasting as is their source. Man is idea, the manifestation of divine Mind, conditioned and controlled by Mind and Mind alone. The universe, the actual universe, is not made up of mindless matter. Even physicists today indicate that a great change has taken place in physical theories. "There must be something that gives value and meaning to living," asserts one authoritative among them, "and there is no such thing to be found in mere lumps of dead matter." Whatever is unlike or opposed to the eternal order, indestructibility, and perfection of Mind, Christian Science explains, has no actual existence, but is part of the mortal dream from which Truth is awakening humanity today by proofs of the ever-presence and boundless love of God, the one divine Principle.

When Jesus of Nazareth went about his sacred mission of proving that the spiritual idea quickens, and that the flesh avails nothing, the material appearances of disease, lack, sin, impotence were overcome by his clear spiritual understanding. Health, wholeness, activity, redeemed consciousness, became evident to all who sought his help. The Gospels frequently record that the people rejoiced and glorified God when they became aware of the unfailing beneficent influence among them. Christ Jesus preached the all-power and love of God, the eternal Principle, and then proved his words by works, the nature of which revealed his understanding of the law that is divine, transcending all the erroneous testimony of sense with the immutable certainties of Spirit.

Today the world is reaching out for the healing power of Truth. Material methods and theories are being weighed in the balance and found wanting. With compassion and divine assurance Christian Science says to humanity, Awake and overcome the world of suffering, sinning sense by the quickening truths of Mind. Truth is never uncertain; it is only our uncertain grasp of it that makes it seem so. God is boundless Love. Therefore Love is all-embracing, and includes and sustains all true being. Eternity cannot end, for all is Mind and Mind's infinite manifestation. Christian Science makes the constant appeal (Pulpit and Press, p. 4): "Wait patiently on illimitable Love, the lord and giver of Life. *Reflect this Life*, and with it cometh the full power of being."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Reality." Sunday school in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday at 7:30.

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"On a Sunday it becomes the family coach. We then take off the common, plain sides and fix on it others which are handsomely painted. The afterpart, on which either our names or ciphers are delineated, hangs back suspended by neat chains. If it rains, flat hoops made on purpose are placed in mortices, and a painted cloth is spread and tied over the whole. Thus equipped, the master of a family can carry six persons either to church or to meetings. When the roads are good, we easily travel seven miles an hour. In order to prevent too great shakings, our seats are suspended on wooden springs—a simple but very useful mechanism. These inventions and [this] neatness we owe to the original Dutch settlers. I do not know where an American farmer can possibly enjoy more dignity as a father or as a citizen than when he thus carries with him his wife and family all clad in good, neat homespun clothes, manufactured within his own house, and trots along with a neat pair of fat horses of his own raising. The single-horse Irish car, with wheels not above two feet high, must appear very inferior to our wagons, and yet several people from that country have told me that the whole internal trade of that kingdom is effected with no other carriages. Exclusive of these middle-sized wagons there are many public ones, driven by six horses, which carry great burthens. In the southern provinces, where the roads are level, they use no other."—From "Sketches of Eighteenth Century America," by ST. JOHN DE CREVECŒUR. (New Haven: Yale University Press. London: Oxford University Press.)

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# Financial: Market Quotations

## Security Prices Drift Downward At a Slow Pace

### Net Losses for Session of Small Importance for Most Part

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP)—Resuming its aimless drift in the early trading today, the stock market slowly drifted off to register losses of fractions to more than a point before meeting support. Rails failed to display their recent stamina. Utilities were steady but other groups were content to drift with the trend.

Norfolk & Western had an extreme loss of 5 points on a small turnover. Du Pont and American Telephone were off about 2 points. Losses of around a point were shown in Air Reduction, Allied Chemical, Case, Corn Products, Santa Fe and American Can.

Recessions of major fractions occurred in Union Pacific, Delaware & Hudson, U. S. Steel, and Harvester.

General Motors, General Electric and Owens Illinois were off slightly, while Public Service of New Jersey, Consolidated Gas and Brooklyn & Manhattan Transit firmed.

With Wall Street's attention focused on Washington, and the Senate and the House in recess for the week-end, the tendency here was to mark time. Farm relief and railroad developments were the outstanding problems on which impending action was anxiously awaited in financial quarters.

**Some Business Pickup**

Week-end business surveys indicated that there had been some pickup in spots since the banking holidays, but textiles and some other lines were hampered by uncertainty over farm legislation. Reports from the steel industry at the end of the week indicated that there was sufficient inquiry to give hope of a belated spring pickup, but that ingot production had failed to improve.

There was little reflection in the markets of the action of the state superintendent of insurance seeking possession of the Globe & Rutgers Fire Insurance Company, for the purpose of rehabilitation.

The principal commodity markets acted well. Cotton futures closed unchanged to 15 cents a bale higher, and wheat was up fractions to a cent in the earlier dealings.

Foreign exchanges were mildly irregular, with the dollar advancing against principal Europeans. The pound sterling ruled 1⅛ cents lower at $3.42½ for cables, and the French franc was off fractionally.

**Bond Trading Quiet**

Uneven trends gave the bond market a rather cloudy appearance today, although trading was quiet and generally featureless.

While mild rallying tendencies were exhibited by some United States Government securities, notably Liberty loans, further weakness of German issues and the apparent feebleness of some of the domestic corporation mortgages caused most traders and investors to maintain an ultra-cautious policy.

The majority of German obligations were off 1 to around 3 points to their lowest price of the year. On the other hand, British 5½s were active at gains of around a point and French 7½s rallied more than a point. Belgian, Italian and Japanese loans steadied.

American Telephone bonds again were subjected to quiet liquidation, although most of their losses were fractional. International Telephone issues dipped a point or more and some of the Western Union maturities were down around 2 points at one time. Issues of Texas Corp., Dodge Bros., Goodrich and Postal Telegraph sagged. Loew's 6s, which recently slumped several points, recovered more than 2 and U. S. Rubber 5s were up nearly a point.

Railroad liens showed little inclination to breast the ebbing price current. Some bonds of Santa Fe, Boston & Maine, Chesapeake & Ohio and Frisco steadied, but there were many fractional declines to offset the improvement.

## Dividends

Central Maine Power Company declared the regular quarter dividend of $1.75 on the 7 per cent stock, the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the 6 per cent preferred stock, and the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred stock $6 dividend series, payable April 1 to stockholders of record March 10.

Cleveland Union Stockyards Company declared a quarterly dividend of 12½ cents, payable April 1 to stock of record March 25.

Aluminum Company of America declared a dividend of 37½ cents on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

Northern Indiana Public Service Company declared a quarterly dividend of 87½ cents on the 7 per cent preferred, 75 cents on the 6 per cent preferred and 68¾ cents on the 5½ per cent preferred, all payable April 14 to stock of record March 31.

Holyoke Water Power Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent ($3 a share), payable April 3 to stock of record March 24.

## Railway Earnings

**Reading Company**

| | 1933 | 1932 |
|---|---|---|
| Feb. gross | $3,738,489 | $4,716,329 |
| Net oper inc | 659,684 | 555,869 |
| 2 mos gross | 7,603,332 | 9,456,745 |
| Net oper inc | 1,311,692 | 1,025,796 |

**New York, Ontario & Western**

| | 1933 | 1932 |
|---|---|---|
| Feb. gross | 812,559 | $829,505 |
| Net op inc | 161,565 | 152,665 |
| 2 mos gross | 1,621,299 | 1,651,230 |
| Net op inc | 313,478 | 234,721 |

**Seaboard Air Line**

| | 1933 | 1932 |
|---|---|---|
| Feb gross | $2,772,538 | $3,125,724 |
| Net op inc | 145,625 | 212,619 |
| 2 mos' gross | 5,689,766 | 6,195,389 |
| Net op inc | 343,460 | 225,034 |

**Minn., St. P. & Sault Ste. Marie System**

| | 1933 | 1932 |
|---|---|---|
| Feb gross | $1,252,837 | $1,566,643 |
| Net oper def | 442,008 | 432,218 |
| Def after chgs | 1,060,668 | 1,015,235 |
| 2 mos' gross | 2,646,407 | 3,143,018 |
| Net oper def | 837,643 | 913,096 |
| Def after chgs | 2,125,065 | 2,104,771 |

### Delaware & Hudson Outlook

CHICAGO, March 25—L. F. Loree, president of the Delaware & Hudson, said he expected a first-quarter gross about 15 per cent under the 1932 period, and that the net would be off a third of the dollar drop in revenues. He said Delaware & Hudson [illegible]

## Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

| 1933 Range High | Low | Div. in $ | | Sales | High | Low | Last Mar. 25 | Last Mar. 24 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5⅞ | 3 | .. | Adams Express | 300 | 4½ | 4¼ | 4½ | 4⅜ |
| 15⅞ | 10 | 2 | Adams Millis | 500 | 13¾ | 13¼ | 13¾ | 13⅞ |
| 64½ | 47½ | 3 | Air Reduction | 1200 | 58½ | 57½ | 58 | 59 |
| 14⅜ | 11⅛ | .60 | Alaska-Juneau | 600 | 13¾ | 13⅜ | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| 1⅝ | 1 | .. | Alleghany Corp | 400 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1⅛ |
| 3⅛ | 1⅞ | .. | Allegh pf ww xxx | 300 | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 | .. |
| 2¾ | 1½ | .. | Alleghany pf xw | 300 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1⅝ |
| 8¼ | 5⅝ | .. | Alleghany Steel | 70 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | |
| 89⅞ | 70¾ | 6 | Allied Chem | 1100 | 78¾ | 77⅛ | 78¼ | 78¾ |
| 9½ | 6 | .. | Allis Chalmers | 800 | 8 | 7⅛ | 8 | 7½ |
| 22⅛ | 18½ | 2 | Amerada | 100 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | 22 |
| 11¾ | 7¼ | .. | Am Ag Ch Del | 200 | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11½ |
| 13⅞ | 8 | .. | Am Bank Note | 200 | 11½ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅝ |
| 62¾ | 49½ | 4 | Am Can | 1200 | 56⅞ | 55½ | 56½ | 56¾ |
| 128¾ | 112 | 7 | Am Can pf | 100 | 119 | 119 | 119 | |
| 9½ | 6⅛ | .. | Am Car & Fdry | 200 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9⅛ |
| 8⅛ | 3⅞ | .. | Am & For Pow | 500 | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5¼ | 5¼ |
| 14⅞ | 9 | .. | Am & For Pow pf | 200 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | 10⅛ |
| 12 | 6⅛ | .. | Am & For Pow | 100 | 7½ | 7½ | 7⅛ | .. |
| 34 | 25 | 6 | Am Ice pf | 100 | 28 | 28 | 28 | .. |
| 8½ | 4½ | .. | Am International | 500 | 6½ | 6⅜ | 6½ | 6¾ |
| 8½ | 5⅞ | .. | Am Locomotive | 400 | 7¾ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7¾ |
| 5⅜ | 3⅛ | .. | Am Metal | 400 | 4½ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | .. |
| 9¼ | 4 | .. | Am Power & Lt | 300 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5⅛ |
| 24⅛ | 12⅜ | 1½ | Am P&L 6% pf | 100 | 12⅜ | 12⅛ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ |
| 21½ | 10½ | 1¼ | Am P&L 5% pf | 200 | 11 | 10½ | 10½ | 10⅝ |
| 7⅝ | 4⅜ | .. | Am Radiator | 800 | 6¼ | 6 | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 10⅜ | 5¾ | .. | Am Rolling Mill | 500 | 7⅞ | 7⅝ | 7⅞ | 8 |
| ⅜ | ¼ | .. | Am Ship & Com | 100 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | .. |
| 18 | 10¾ | .. | Am Smelt & Ref | 300 | 15 | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | 14⅞ |
| 35¼ | 30 | 2½¶ | Am Stores | 700 | 32¾ | 32½ | 32½ | .. |
| 36⅝ | 21½ | 2 | Am Sugar Ref | 1600 | 33⅞ | 33⅛ | 33⅞ | 33¾ |
| 109⅜ | 91¾ | 9 | Am Tel & Tel | 8500 | 93¼ | 91⅜ | 92⅞ | 95⅞ |
| 19½ | 11⅛ | 1 | Am Wat W & E | 100 | 11½ | 11⅜ | 11½ | 11¾ |
| 2⅜ | 1⅛ | .. | Armour Ill A | 200 | 1⅞ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅞ |
| 9⅜ | 5 | .. | Anaconda Cop | 600 | 7¼ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 7⅛ |
| 1½ | ¾ | .. | Armour Ill B | 400 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 13¾ | 7 | .. | Armour Ill pf | 200 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12 |
| 47⅛ | 34⅝ | .. | Atchison T&SF | 2100 | 43⅞ | 42½ | 43⅜ | 43¾ |
| 26⅛ | 16½ | .. | Atl Coast Line | 500 | 22¼ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | 22½ |
| 17¼ | 12⅝ | 1 | Atl Refining | 500 | 15⅜ | 15¼ | 15⅜ | 15⅝ |
| 13¼ | 9 | .. | Atlas Powder | 700 | 11½ | 9¾ | 10⅞ | 12 |
| 66 | 61 | 6 | Atlas Powder pf | 190 | 62¾ | 62½ | 62¾ | |
| 56½ | 31¼ | 2 | Auburn Auto | 100 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 33⅝ |
| 8 | 5½ | .. | Aviation Corp Del | 2100 | 6⅞ | 6⅝ | 6⅞ | 6¾ |
| | | | —B— | | | | | |
| 15⅜ | 9¾ | .. | Baldwin Loco pf | 500 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12 |
| 12⅝ | 8¼ | .. | Balt & Ohio | 2500 | 10⅞ | 10½ | 10⅞ | 11¼ |
| 73½ | 68¼ | 6½ | Bamberger pf | 11 | 73 | 73 | 73 | .. |
| 4¼ | 3 | .. | Barnsdall A | 400 | 3¾ | 3½ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 62½ | 45 | 7 | Beatrice Cr pf | 100 | 58 | 58 | 58 | .. |
| 11½ | 6⅛ | .. | Bendix Aviation | 1400 | 8½ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 8m |
| 16⅛ | 10⅛ | .. | Bethlehem Steel | 100 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 26⅜ | 18 | 1.60 | Borden | 800 | 21⅜ | 20¾ | 21 | 21 |
| 9¾ | 5½ | .. | Borg Warner | 200 | 7⅞ | 7¾ | 7— | 7⅝ |
| 31 | 21¾ | .. | Brooklyn Man T | 15900 | 30½ | 28¾ | 30¼ | 29⅝ |
| 79⅜ | 64 | 6 | Brooklyn M T pf | 300 | 78⅞ | 77½ | 78⅝ | .. |
| 5 | 1¾ | .. | Brunswick Balke | 1200 | 5 | 4 | 4¾ | 4 |
| 2 | ⅞ | .. | Budd Mfg | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| 5 | 3 | .. | Budd Mfg pf | 20 | 4 | 4 | 4 | .. |
| 8¾ | 6⅛ | .40 | Burroughs Add | 500 | 7¾ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7¾ |
| 9¼ | 3 | .. | Bush Term deb | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| | | | —C— | | | | | |
| 12½ | 7¾ | .. | Calif Packing | 200 | 10 | 9⅝ | 10 | 9¾ |
| 11⅜ | 7½ | 1 | Canada Dry | 1200 | 11⅜ | 11 | 11 | 11⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 7⅞ | .. | Canadian Pacific | 1800 | 8⅜ | 8¼ | 8⅜ | 8½ |
| 52¼ | 30½ | .. | Case Thresh | 12000 | 46¾ | 44⅜ | 45⅞ | 46½ |
| 60 | 41 | 4 | Case Tresh pf | 30 | 49¼ | 49 | 49¼ | 51¼ |
| 9½ | 5½ | .. | Caterpillar Trac | 200 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 8 |
| 23 | 14 | 1½ | Central Aguirre | 100 | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | 20¾ |
| 10⅜ | 5⅞ | .. | Cerro de Pasco | 200 | 8¼ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8½ |
| 20⅞ | 15 | .. | Checker Cab Mfg | 1000 | 16½ | 14 | 14½ | .. |
| 20¾ | 14⅞ | 2 | Chesapeake Corp | 100 | 18¾ | 18½ | 18¾ | 18½ |
| 30½ | 24⅝ | 2½ | Ches & Ohio | 1000 | 28⅞ | 28⅝ | 28⅞ | 28⅞ |
| 8⅜ | 3⅜ | .. | Chi & Gt W pf | 200 | 4½ | 4¼ | 4½ | 4¼ |
| 2⅜ | 1¼ | .. | Chi Mil & St P | 300 | 1¾ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 3½ | 1½ | .. | Chi Mil & S P pf | 300 | 2½ | 2¼ | 2½ | 2¼ |
| 6¼ | 3 | .. | Chi & N'western | 300 | 4¼ | 4⅛ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 5⅜ | 3 | .. | Chi Rock Isl & P | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | .. |
| 17¼ | 7¾ | 1 | Chrysler | 3000 | 9⅞ | 9½ | 9¾ | 9⅝ |
| 1 | ¼ | .. | City Stores | 100 | ½ | ½ | ½ | ½ |
| 13½ | 10 | 1 | Cluett Peabody | 900 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 11¾ |
| 7⅛ | 4½ | .. | Colo Fuel & Ir | 200 | 4⅜ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 17¾ | 10¼ | 1 | Columbia Gas | 2500 | 11 | 10¾ | 11 | 10¾ |
| 10⅜ | 6¾ | .. | Columbia Pic vtc | 100 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | .. |
| 35¾ | 23⅛ | 2 | Columbian Carb | 400 | 30 | 29¼ | 30 | 30½ |
| 20⅛ | 18½ | 1¾ | Comm Cr 7% pf | 50 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | .. |
| 76½ | 70 | 6½ | Comm Cred 1pf | 10 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 20⅛ | 18½ | 2 | Com Cr 8% pf B | 30 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | .. |
| 25 | 18 | 2 | Comm Inv Tr | 200 | 21 | 21 | 21 | .. |
| 13½ | 9 | .60 | Comm Solvents | 2500 | 12⅜ | 12 | 12⅜ | 12⅛ |
| 2⅞ | 1½ | .. | Comwlth & So | 3600 | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1½ | 1⅝ |
| 11⅞ | 5⅞ | .. | Consol Film I pf | 300 | 6¾ | 6⅛ | 6¾ | 6⅛ |
| 63¼ | 42¾ | 4 | Consol Gas | 7500 | 44 | 43¼ | 44 | 43⅞ |
| 99 | 90 | 5 | Consol Gas pf | 300 | 91 | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 6¼ | 5 | .. | Consol Oil | 2600 | 5⅜ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅜ |
| ⅞ | ½ | .. | Cont Baking B | 100 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 41⅛ | 36 | 4 | Cont Baking pf | 300 | 39⅛ | 39⅛ | 39⅛ | 39⅛ |
| 45⅞ | 35¼ | 2 | Cont Can | 2900 | 42⅞ | 41⅞ | 42⅞ | 43 |
| 5¼ | 3½ | .. | Cont Dia Fibre | 900 | 4 | 3¾ | 3¾ | .. |
| 17¼ | 11⅛ | 1.20 | Cont Insurance | 1500 | 11⅝ | 11⅛ | 11 | 11 |
| 2¾ | 1⅛ | .. | Cont Motors | 100 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | .. |
| 6⅜ | 4⅞ | .. | Cont Oil | 200 | 5¾ | 5½ | 5½ | 5¾ |
| 59½ | 45⅜ | 3 | Corn Products | 1800 | 53½ | 53 | 53⅜ | 54 |
| 4¼ | 2⅜ | .. | Coty | 500 | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2½ | 2⅜ |
| 28⅞ | 23 | 2¶ | Cream of Wheat | 100 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28½ |
| 3⅞ | 2⅜ | .. | Crosley Radio | 600 | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2½ | .. |
| 23½ | 14¼ | .. | Crown Cork & S | 100 | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | 21⅜ |
| 29 | 24½ | 2.70 | Crown Cork pf | 300 | 29½ | 28¾ | 29½ | 29 |
| 24 | 16 | .. | Crucible Steel pf | 50 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 17 |
| 4¾ | 2½ | .. | Cuba Ry pf | 10 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | .. |
| 3½ | 1⅛ | .. | Cuban Am Sug | 100 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 48⅜ | 30 | 7 | Curtis Pub pf | 100 | 34 | 34 | 34 | .. |
| 2½ | 1½ | .. | Curtiss-Wright | 500 | 1¾ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |
| | | | —D— | | | | | |
| 4⅞ | ¾ | .. | Davison Chem | 4700 | 1⅛ | ¾ | ¾ | 1¼ |
| 9⅞ | 6¼ | .20 | Deere & Co pf | 100 | 8 | 8 | 8 | .. |
| 58¼ | 37⅜ | .. | Del & Hudson | 8000 | 55½ | 54¼ | 55¼ | 55½ |
| 27⅜ | 17¼ | .. | Del Lack & W | 1600 | 23½ | 22¾ | 23 | 23⅜ |
| 71½ | 51¾ | 4 | Detroit Edison | 200 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 57 |
| 15¾ | 12 | 1¶ | Dome Mines | 700 | 13 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12⅞ |
| 43 | 32⅛ | 2 | du Pont de Ne.n | 6000 | 37 | 35½ | 36¼ | 38 |
| 106 | 99⅞ | 6 | du Pont deb | 200 | 102¼ | 102 | 102 | .. |
| | | | —E— | | | | | |
| 61⅜ | 50⅛ | 3 | Eastman Kodak | 200 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 55¼ |
| 20⅞ | 11⅜ | .. | Elec Auto-Lite | 300 | 12 | 11⅝ | 12 | 11⅞ |
| 1⅞ | 1 | .. | Elec Boat | 100 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | .. |
| 7⅞ | 3⅛ | .. | Elec Pow & Lt | 800 | 4¼ | 4 | 4⅛ | 4¼ |
| 20½ | 8⅝ | 2.34 | Elec Pow & L pf | 800 | 9⅝ | 8⅝ | 9 | 9⅝ |
| 18¾ | 7 | 2 | El Pw&L 6% pf | 600 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8½ | 9 |
| 25½ | 21 | 2 | Elec Sto Battery | 100 | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | 24 |
| 11 | 6⅞ | 1 | Equitable Off Blg | 100 | 7 | 7 | 7 | .. |
| 1½ | ⅞ | .. | Evans Products | 100 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | .. |
| | | | —F— | | | | | |
| 3½ | 1⅝ | .. | Fed Water Serv | 200 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | .. |
| 18¾ | 12 | 1.20 | Fidelity Phe F In | 400 | 12⅛ | 11⅝ | 11¾ | 12½ |
| 63⅜ | 42 | 6 | Firstn T&R pf A | 200 | 49½ | 49½ | 49½ | 49½ |
| 56 | 43 | 2½ | First Nat Stores | 100 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| 21 | 13⅝ | 1.10 | Fourth Nat Inv | 100 | 18 | 18 | 18 | .. |
| 2½ | 1¼ | .. | Fox Film A | 400 | 1⅜ | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| | | | —G— | | | | | |
| 20⅝ | 13¾ | 1 | Gen Am Tnk Car | 800 | 18½ | 18⅛ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ |
| 3¼ | 2⅛ | .. | Gen Bronze | 100 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 16⅝ | 10½ | .40 | Gen Electric | 4500 | 13⅞ | 13½ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ |
| 12 | 11¼ | .40 | Gen Elec Sp | 500 | 11⅝ | 11½ | 11⅝ | 11½ |
| 28¾ | 21 | 2 | Gen Foods | 2300 | 25⅜ | 24¾ | 25⅛ | 25½ |
| 1½ | ¾ | .. | Gen Gas & E A | 200 | 1 | ⅞ | 1 | ¾ |
| 42 | 35½ | 3 | Gen Mills | 200 | 40½ | 40¼ | 40¼ | 40½ |
| 98 | 92⅞ | 6 | Gen Mills pf | 100 | 93¾ | 93¼ | 93¾ | .. |
| 14⅞ | 10 | 1 | Gen Motors | 7500 | 12 | 11¾ | 12 | 12 |
| 77¼ | 65½ | 5 | Gen Mot 5% pf | 300 | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ | 69 |
| 20¼ | 12⅞ | 1 | Gillette Saf Raz | 200 | 14¾ | 14½ | 14¾ | 14½ |
| 1⅞ | ¾ | .. | Gimbel Bros | 200 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 9½ | 5¼ | .. | Gimbel Bros pf | 100 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 6⅛ | 3¾ | .. | Glidden | 200 | 5 | 5 | 5 | .. |
| 4⅞ | 3 | .. | Gobel (Adolf) | 400 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | .. |
| 16⅞ | 12 | 1.20 | Gold Dust | 400 | 15 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 15 |
| 6⅛ | 3 | .. | Goodrich | 100 | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | .. |
| 18¾ | 9¼ | .. | Goodyear | 1200 | 14 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 14⅛ |
| 13¾ | 9¼ | .. | Gotham Silk Hos | 200 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10¼ |
| 2½ | 1⅛ | .. | Graham Paige | 100 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 11⅜ | 6¾ | .. | Great Nor pf | 400 | 9 | 8¾ | 9 | 8¾ |
| 7 | 5⅛ | .. | Great Nor Ore | 100 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| 13⅜ | 7 | .. | Great West Sug | 100 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 11¾ |
| 13⅛ | 6¾ | .. | Gulf States Steel | 100 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | .. |
| | | | —H— | | | | | |
| 2¼ | 1⅛ | .. | Hahn Dept Sto | 200 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 52 | 45½ | 7 | Hanna (MA) pf | 20 | 48 | 48 | 48 | .. |
| 20¼ | 15 | 1½ | Hercules Powder | 500 | 19⅜ | 18¾ | 19⅜ | .. |
| 95½ | 87½ | 7 | Hercules Powd pf | 90 | 92½ | 90 | 90 | .. |
| 2½ | 1 | .. | Houdaille Her B | 200 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | .. |
| 3¼ | 1⅞ | .. | Houston Oil new | 400 | 2½ | 2¼ | 2¼ | .. |
| 5½ | 3 | .. | Hudson Motor | 500 | 3⅜ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3½ |
| | | | —I— | | | | | |
| 15½ | 10⅛ | .. | Ill Central | 1000 | 13⅝ | 13⅛ | 13½ | 13¾ |
| 38⅜ | 27⅜ | 2 | Indus Rayon | 800 | 31½ | 31 | 31¼ | 31 |
| 31⅛ | 19⅛ | 1½ | Ingersoll-Rand | 400 | 25½ | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 3⅞ | 2 | .. | Inspiration Cop | 200 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | .. |
| 4½ | 2½ | .15 | Insuranshare Del | 200 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 2½ | 1½ | .. | Insuranshare Md | 100 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | .. |
| 7⅛ | 4⅛ | .. | Interboro Rap T | 1700 | 7¼ | 6¾ | 7⅛ | 7 |
| 1⅞ | ⅞ | .. | Int Agr Corp | 700 | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1¾ |
| 4⅛ | 2⅞ | .20 | Int Carriers | 100 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 9½ | 6⅛ | .. | Int Cement | 100 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9⅜ |
| 25¾ | 13⅝ | .60 | Int Harvester | 3800 | 23⅜ | 22¼ | 23⅛ | 22⅞ |
| 6⅛ | 3 | .. | Int Hydroelec | 200 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 9½ | 6⅜ | .. | Int Nickel | 800 | 8½ | 8⅛ | 8¼ | 8⅜ |
| 18⅝ | 15¼ | 1¼ | Int Salt | 200 | 16¼ | 16 | 16 | .. |
| 18 | 9¾ | .. | Int Silver | 400 | 15¼ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | .. |
| 40 | 24½ | .. | Int Silver pf | 20 | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ |
| 8½ | 5⅛ | .. | Int Tel & Tel | 200 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ |
| 2⅞ | 1½ | .. | Interstate Dept S | 100 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | .. |
| | | | —J— | | | | | |
| 23¾ | 12¼ | .. | Johns Manville | 500 | 16½ | 16 | 16½ | 16½ |
| | | | —K— | | | | | |
| 5⅜ | 3⅛ | .. | Kelvinator Corp | 800 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4 | 4⅛ |
| 37¼ | 30 | 6 | Kendall Co pf | 10 | 35 | 35 | 35 | .. |
| 11½ | 7⅜ | .. | Kennecott Cop | 400 | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9⅝ | 9¾ |
| 10⅜ | 5½ | .. | Kresge | 900 | 6⅝ | 6¼ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ |
| 19⅝ | 14½ | 1 | Kroger Groc & B | 900 | 18½ | 18 | 18½ | 18½ |
| | | | —L— | | | | | |
| 6½ | 3¾ | .. | Lee Rubber | 100 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5⅜ |
| 47¾ | 37½ | 2.40 | Lehman Corp | 100 | 41¼ | 41¼ | 41¼ | 40⅝ |
| 7⅛ | 4¾ | .. | Libbey-Owens-F | 100 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6½ |
| 16 | 14¼ | 1½ | Lily-Tulip Cup | 100 | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | .. |
| 18½ | 10¼ | .. | Liquid Carbonic | 600 | 17⅞ | 17⅜ | 17⅞ | 17¾ |
| 21½ | 8½ | 1 | Loew's Inc | 1800 | 10⅜ | 9⅞ | 10⅜ | 10⅛ |
| 56½ | 39⅜ | 6½ | Loews pf | 400 | 40 | 39¾ | 40 | .. |
| 32⅝ | 21¼ | .. | Louisville & N | 700 | 30¾ | 29¾ | 30½ | 31 |
| | | | —M— | | | | | |
| 18¼ | 13 | 2 | McCall Corp | 100 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15½ |
| 23⅜ | 18 | 1½¶ | McIntyre Porcu | 200 | 19¼ | 18½ | 18½ | .. |
| 57⅜ | 44⅛ | 4 | McKeesport Tin | 1000 | 54¼ | 53½ | 53½ | 54½ |
| 23½ | 13½ | 1 | Mack Trucks | 400 | 19¾ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19¾ |
| 35¾ | 24¼ | 2 | Mack (RH) & Co | 400 | 31 | 30¼ | 30¼ | 31⅛ |
| 1½ | ⅜ | .. | Mallinson | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| 10⅜ | 6 | .. | Man Elv mg | 2900 | 10½ | 9½ | 10⅜ | 10¼ |
| 11½ | 7¼ | .80 | Marine Mid | 400 | 7⅝ | 7¼ | 7⅜ | 7½ |
| 8 | 4¼ | .. | Marshall Field | 100 | 6 | 6 | 6 | .. |
| 18½ | 14 | 1.50 | Mathieson Alkali | 200 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16 |
| 19 | 13½ | 1.89 | Met-Gldwyn pf | 500 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | .. |
| 2¼ | ⅞ | .. | Min Moline | 100 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 8⅞ | 5¾ | .. | Mo Kan & Tex | 400 | 8 | 7¾ | 8 | 8 |
| 20⅜ | 11⅛ | .. | Mo K&T pf | 100 | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | 19⅜ |
| 7 | 3½ | .. | Mo Pacific pf | 400 | 4⅛ | 4½ | 4½ | 4¾ |
| 15 | 8⅝ | .. | Montgom Ward | 9000 | 13½ | 12⅝ | 13½ | 13⅜ |
| 14⅞ | 7¾ | .. | Motor Products | 400 | 13 | 12¼ | 13 | 13½ |
| 6⅛ | 1¾ | .. | Mullins Mfg | 700 | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2½ | 2⅜ |
| | | | —N— | | | | | |
| 15⅛ | 11¼ | 1 | Nash Motors | 200 | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅛ |
| 41¾ | 31½ | 2.80 | Nat Biscuit | 700 | 37⅝ | 37⅝ | 37½ | 38 |
| 18¼ | 10½ | 1.20 | Nat Dairy Prod | 1600 | 14⅛ | 13⅝ | 14 | 13⅞ |
| 15⅛ | 8⅛ | 1 | Nat Pow & Lt | 1200 | 8¾ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8¾ |
| 8½ | 4⅞ | .. | Nat Surety | 3000 | 5 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 5¼ |
| 13¼ | 8½ | .60 | Nat Tea | 1700 | 12½ | 12 | 12¼ | 12¼ |
| 6⅛ | 4 | .. | Nevada Cons Cop | 100 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 5 |
| 21½ | 14 | .. | NY Central | 4900 | 20¼ | 19½ | 20 | 20 |
| 6¼ | 3¼ | .. | NY C & StL pf | 200 | 4 | 4 | 4 | .. |
| 17⅝ | 11⅛ | .. | NY NH & H | 500 | 14⅞ | 14⅝ | 14⅞ | 15⅛ |
| 11⅞ | 7⅝ | .. | NY Ont & W | 300 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10¼ |
| 6¼ | 1¾ | .10 | NY Shipbldg | 600 | 5⅞ | 5¾ | 5¾ | 6 |
| 21¼ | 17⅜ | 1.10e | Noranda M | 200 | 19⅜ | 18⅞ | 19⅜ | 19 |
| 127 | 111½ | 8 | Norfolk & West | 300 | 122 | 120½ | 120½ | .. |
| 31½ | 17¼ | 8a | North American | 700 | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | 18⅞ | 18¾ |
| 46 | 32 | 3 | North Amer pf | 100 | 35¼ | 35¼ | 35¼ | .. |
| 7⅛ | 4 | .. | No Am Aviation | 100 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ |
| 17⅜ | 10½ | .. | Northern Pacific | 400 | 15¼ | 14⅞ | 15¼ | 15¼ |
| | | | —O— | | | | | |
| 7⅛ | 4¾ | .. | Ohio Oil | 400 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 3⅛ | 1⅛ | .. | Olixer Farm Eq | 400 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅛ |
| 14 | 10⅛ | .60 | Otis Elevator | 300 | 11⅞ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 12¼ |
| 45¼ | 31½ | 2 | Owens Ill Glass | 2500 | 44⅜ | 42⅞ | 44 | 43¼ |
| | | | —P— | | | | | |
| 31¼ | 21⅜ | 2 | Pacific Gas&El | 300 | 24¼ | 24 | 24¼ | 24 |
| 43⅜ | 28 | 3 | Pacific Lighting | 300 | 28¼ | 28 | 28 | 28¼ |
| 2⅞ | 1¾ | .. | Packard Motor | 600 | 1⅞ | 1¾ | 1⅞ | 1¾ |
| 7½ | 6 | .. | Park & Tilford | 100 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | .. |
| 1½ | ¾ | .. | Park Utah | 100 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| ½ | ⅜ | .. | Parmalee Trans | 100 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | .. |
| ¾ | ⅜ | .. | Pathe Exchange | 400 | ½ | ⅜ | ½ | .. |
| 7½ | 5⅜ | .. | Patino Mines | 500 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6½ |
| 32⅞ | 25½ | 1 | Penick & Ford | 600 | 31½ | 30⅜ | 31½ | 31⅜ |
| 27¾ | 19¼ | 1.20 | Penney (JC) | 800 | 22¾ | 22¼ | 22¾ | 22¾ |
| 19½ | 13¾ | 2 | Pennsylvania RR | 400 | 17⅞ | 17½ | 17⅞ | 18 |
| 7½ | 4½ | .. | Phelps Dodge | 100 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6¼ |
| 4½ | 2½ | .. | Phila & Reading | 100 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2⅞ |
| 6½ | 4¾ | .. | Phillips Pet | 800 | 6 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| ⅜ | ¼ | .. | Pierce Oil | 200 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | .. |
| 7¾ | 4 | .. | Postal Tel pf | 200 | 5⅞ | 5½ | 5½ | .. |
| 1¼ | ⅝ | .. | Pressed Steel Car | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ⅞ |
| 29½ | 19⅝ | 1.50 | Procter & Gam | 300 | 25½ | 25 | 25½ | 26 |
| 55¼ | 37 | 3.20 | Public Service | 1500 | 38 | 37 | 37½ | 37½ |
| 24¾ | 18 | 3 | Pullman | 1500 | 23⅜ | 22½ | 22⅞ | 23¼ |
| 3⅞ | 2½ | .. | Pure Oil | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | .. |
| 62 | 30 | 2 | Pure Oil pf | 300 | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ | .. |
| 10 | 5⅞ | 1 | Purity Bakeries | 100 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8¼ |
| | | | —R— | | | | | |
| 6 | 3 | .. | Radio Corp Amer | 4600 | 4¼ | 4 | 4⅛ | 4¼ |
| 11⅞ | 6½ | .. | Radio pf B | 600 | 9⅞ | 9 | 9⅞ | 9⅜ |
| 4½ | 2½ | .. | Remington Rand | 400 | 3¼ | 3 | 3 | 3¼ |
| 15 | 9 | .. | Repub I&S pf | 300 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | .. |
| 9 | 6 | 1 | Reynolds Metal | 100 | 8 | 8 | 8 | .. |
| 5⅛ | 3⅛ | .. | Rossia In Co Am | 300 | 3¼ | 3 | 3 | 3¼ |
| | | | —S— | | | | | |
| 42⅝ | 28 | 3 | Safeway Stores | 300 | 33½ | 33 | 33½ | 33 |
| 96 | 80¼ | 7 | Safeway S 7% | 10 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 86½ |
| 11½ | 6⅛ | .. | St Joseph Lead | 400 | 9⅜ | 9 | 9⅜ | 9 |
| ⅜ | ¼ | .. | Seaboard Air L | 100 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | .. |
| ⅞ | ⅜ | .. | Seaboard A L pf | 400 | ½ | ⅜ | ½ | .. |
| 22⅛ | 12½ | .. | Sears Poebuck | 4800 | 18¾ | 16⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅝ |
| 2¼ | 1½ | .. | Servel Inc | 100 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |
| 4 | 1½ | .. | Sharon Stl Hoop | 100 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 3 |
| 5⅝ | 4 | .. | Shell Union Oil | 400 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 8¼ | 4⅜ | .. | Simmons | 300 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5¾ |
| 66 | 58 | 5.50 | Solvay Am pf ww | 100 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| 7⅞ | 6 | .40 | Socony Vacuum | 2000 | 6⅜ | 6⅛ | 6⅜ | 6⅛ |
| 28 | 18⅛ | 2 | So Calif Edison | 1500 | 19¼ | 18¾ | 19¼ | 19 |
| 19⅞ | 11⅛ | .. | Southern Pacific | 3800 | 16¼ | 15⅞ | 16 | 16¼ |
| 23⅞ | 15⅞ | 1.60 | So P Rico Sugar | 300 | 22⅝ | 22 | 22⅝ | 22¼ |
| 8¾ | 4⅛ | .. | Southern Ry | 100 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 9¾ | 5⅞ | .. | Southern Ry pf | 100 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7¾ |
| 2 | ¾ | .. | Sparks Withing | 100 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 18⅛ | 13¾ | 1 | Stand Brands | 1800 | 16⅞ | 16⅝ | 16¾ | 16¾ |
| 15¾ | 7¼ | .. | Stand Gas & El | 300 | 8 | 7⅞ | 8 | .. |
| 26 | 19½ | 2 | Stand Oil Calif | 1000 | 23½ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | 23¼ |
| 31⅜ | 22¾ | 1 | Stand Oil NJ | 1500 | 26 | 25¾ | 26 | 26⅛ |
| 3¾ | 2½ | .. | Stewart Warner | 100 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | .. |
| 10⅝ | 5¾ | .. | Stone & Wemster | 200 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅛ |
| 5¼ | 1½ | .. | Studebaker | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 4⅝ | 2 | .. | Superior Steel | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | .. |
| | | | —T— | | | | | |
| 3⅛ | 1⅝ | .. | Tennessee Corp | 200 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | .. |
| 14⅛ | 10¾ | 1 | Texas Corp | 900 | 12⅞ | 12⅜ | 12½ | 12¾ |
| 25 | 15¼ | 1 | Texas Gulf Sul | 800 | 18⅜ | 18 | 18 | 17¾ |
| 5⅝ | 4 | .. | Texas & P Land | 700 | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | .. |
| 45 | 33 | .. | The Fair pf | 10 | 34 | 34 | 34 | .. |
| 6¾ | 4⅛ | .. | Third Ave Ry | 100 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 5½ |
| 4 | 3⅛ | .. | Tide Water Asso | 100 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ |
| 3½ | 1⅝ | .. | Timken-Dtroit | 100 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | .. |
| 17⅜ | 13¾ | 1 | Timken Roller | 400 | 16⅞ | 16⅝ | 16⅞ | .. |
| 4½ | 2¾ | .. | Tri Continental | 100 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3⅛ |
| 4 | 2 | .. | Truscon Steel | 100 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | .. |
| | | | —U— | | | | | |
| 28⅜ | 19¾ | 1 | Union Carbide | 2600 | 23¾ | 23 | 23¾ | 23⅞ |
| 11⅝ | 8½ | 1 | Union Oil Calif | 100 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | 10¾ |
| 80⅞ | 64¼ | 6 | Union Pacific | 4700 | 72¾ | 71¾ | 72½ | 72¾ |
| 28¾ | 16½ | .. | United Air & Tr | 10900 | 21 | 20¼ | 21 | 21⅛ |
| 15 | 10¼ | .. | Unioted Carbon | 200 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | .. |
| 10⅛ | 5½ | .40 | United Corp | 1900 | 6 | 5⅞ | 6 | 6 |
| 37⅜ | 24 | 3 | United Corp pf | 400 | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | 29 |
| 35½ | 23¼ | 2 | United Fruit | 2600 | 32⅞ | 32¼ | 32⅞ | 32¾ |
| 20¾ | 15½ | 1.20 | United Gas Im | 3600 | 15½ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅝ |
| 5 | 3⅛ | .. | US & For Sec | 100 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | .. |
| 23¼ | 18 | 1 | US Gypsum | 900 | 22½ | 22 | 22½ | 22½ |
| 27¼ | 13½ | .. | US Indus Alco | 400 | 20¼ | 20 | 20 | 20⅛ |
| 10⅜ | 6⅛ | ½ | US Pipe & Fdry | 700 | 8 | 7⅞ | 8 | 8 |
| 5¾ | 2⅞ | .. | US Rubber | 200 | 3⅞ | 3¾ | 3¾ | .. |
| 23¼ | 13½ | 1 | US Smelt R & M | 800 | 20¼ | 20⅛ | 20¼ | 21¼ |
| 33¾ | 23⅜ | .. | US Steel | 11600 | 28⅝ | 27¾ | 28⅝ | 28⅞ |
| 67½ | 53 | 2 | US Steel pf | 1900 | 60⅞ | 60 | 60¼ | 60¾ |
| 4⅛ | 2⅜ | .. | Utilities P&Lt A | 100 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| | | | —V— | | | | | |
| 1¼ | ⅝ | .. | Va-Caro Chem | 100 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1¼ |
| 6¼ | 3⅜ | .. | Va-C Chem 6% | 100 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 20⅝ | 12¾ | .. | Vulcan Detin | 10 | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | 17 |
| | | | —W— | | | | | |
| 2¼ | 1 | .. | Warner Bros A | 2900 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 14 | 7 | .50 | Wesson Oil | 200 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 12 |
| 63 | 40 | 7 | W Penn El 7% | 20 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 7⅜ | 4 | .. | Westn Maryland | 100 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6½ |
| 31 | 17¼ | .. | Westn Union | 2800 | 20½ | 19⅝ | 20½ | 20⅝ |
| 16⅞ | 11¾ | 1 | Westing Air Br | 800 | 15⅞ | 15½ | 15⅞ | 16 |
| 31¾ | 19⅜ | .. | Westing Elec | 2200 | 25m | 24⅝ | 24¾ | 25¼ |
| 2⅜ | ¼ | .. | Willys-Overland | 10500 | ⅜ | ¼ | ⅜ | ⅜ |
| 37⅛ | 25½ | 2.40 | Woolworth | 1200 | 29 | 28½ | 29 | 29 |
| 23 | 14 | .. | Wor Pump A | 100 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 39⅞ | 34½ | 3 | Wrigley | 200 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38½ |
| | | | —Y— | | | | | |
| 4¼ | 2⅛ | .. | Yellow Truck | 400 | 3 | 3 | 3 | .. |

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPaid this year. cPayable in scrip. dLast payment.

## Cotton Prices

**New York**

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

| | Open | High | Low | 1:00 p.m. | Net Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 6.37 | 6.41 | 6.35 | 6.38 | + .01 |
| July | 6.57 | 6.58 | 6.50 | 6.55 | + .03 |
| October | 6.77 | 6.77 | 6.70 | 6.74 | + .03 |
| December | 6.90 | 6.90 | 6.87 | 6.88 | + .02 |
| January | 6.95 | 6.97 | 6.91 | 6.94 | ... |
| March '33 | 7.06 | 7.07 | 7.06 | 7.07 | ... |

Spots 6.45, off 5 points. Tone at close, steady.

**New Orleans Cotton**

| | Open | High | Low | Last | Net Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| March | 6.32 | 6.32 | 6.21 | | |
| May | 6.37 | 6.38 | 6.34 | 6.38 | + .01 |
| July | 6.53 | 6.55 | 6.49 | 6.53 | ... |
| October | 6.71b | 6.78 | 6.67 | 6.74 | + .02 |
| December | 6.88 | 6.88 | 6.83 | 6.87b | + .01 |
| January | 6.96 | 6.96 | 6.91 | 6.93b | + .02 |

b—Bid. Tone at close, steady.

**Liverpool Cotton**

| | Open | High | Low | Last | Net Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| March | 4.92 | .... | .... | .... | — .01 |
| May | 4.93 | 4.93 | 4.90 | 4.92 | — .01 |
| July | 4.94 | 4.94 | 4.91 | 4.92 | — .01 |
| October | 4.97 | 4.97 | 4.95 | 4.96 | — .01 |
| December | 4.99 | .... | .... | .... | — .03 |
| January | 5.00 | .... | .... | .... | — .01 |

Spots 5.10, off 3 points. Tone at close, quiet.

### British Conversion Bonds

LONDON, March 25—Applicants for the new British Treasury 2½ per cent bonds, for which tenders were priced at 94 per cent, received 87 per cent of the amount applied for. Those tendering above the price of 94 per cent received their applications in full.

## Hegeman-Harris 1932 Net Income Increased

Report of Hegeman-Harris Company, Inc., builders, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, shows net income after all charges of $43,332, comparing with net of $2,099 in 1931. Current assets, including $226,929 cash, amounted to $634,608, and current liabilities were $208,541, compared with cash of $177,331, current assets of $741,873, and current liabilities of $334,605, at the end of the preceding year. Reserves for possible losses on investments in properties, etc., were increased from $650,000 to $697,326.

President John C. Hegeman states that during the year the company obtained 11 new building contracts, the most notable work handled during the period being the erection of the 70-story main office building at Rockefeller Center.

### Business Volumes Still Low

Although current trade volumes are still low, says the United Business Service in its report, it seems likely that the delayed seasonal impetus will shortly be active. The banking moratorium disrupted [illegible]

## Market Averages

(Copyright, 1931, Standard Statistics Co.)

**Stocks**

| | 50 Ind'ls | 20 RR's | 20 Ut's | 90 Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| March 25 | 49.5 | 27.5 | 68.1 | 49.4 |
| Previous day | 49.8 | 27.9 | 68.3 | 49.6 |
| Week ago | 52.1 | 28.7 | 75.2 | 52.5 |
| Month ago | 42.5 | 23.6 | 69.4 | 44.4 |
| Year ago | 60.0 | 30.3 | 99.6 | 62.4 |
| Three years ago | 190.0 | 138.9 | 251.4 | 192.6 |
| Five years ago | 158.5 | 123.2 | 137.4 | 149.2 |
| High (1933) | 55.2 | 30.0 | 95.3 | 58.3 |
| Low (1933) | 42.3 | 23.5 | 66.9 | 43.9 |
| High (1932) | 72.3 | 39.8 | 111.0 | 73.9 |
| Low (1932) | 35.1 | 13.2 | 51.8 | 35.0 |
| High (1931) | 140.2 | 106.2 | 203.9 | 144.3 |
| Low (1931) | 60.0 | 30.8 | 92.8 | 61.3 |

**Bonds**

| | 20 Ind'ls | 20 RR's | 20 Ut's | 60 Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| March 25 to come | | | | |
| March 25 | 61.1 | 61.7 | 76.9 | 66.5 |
| Week ago | 62.1 | 61.9 | 78.4 | 67.5 |
| Month ago | 60.1 | 59.0 | 77.8 | 65.6 |
| Year ago | 67.9 | 73.4 | 83.6 | 75.0 |
| Two years ago | 88.2 | 102.1 | 100.9 | 97.1 |
| Three years ago | 94.2 | 106.8 | 99.6 | 100.2 |
| High (1933) | 66.1 | 65.7 | 85.2 | 72.0 |
| Low (1933) | 58.3 | 57.0 | 75.4 | 63.6 |
| High (1932) | 71.3 | 78.0 | 86.2 | 78.1 |
| Low (1932) | 53.2 | 47.4 | 70.9 | 57.5 |
| High (1931) | 90.4 | 105.7 | 101.5 | 98.7 |
| Low (1931) | 63.3 | 62.3 | 80.2 | 68.5 |

### New York Savings Interest

NEW YORK, March 25—The current rate of dividends being paid by the 59 savings banks in Greater New York for the first quarter of 1933, payable April 1, [illegible]

## Swift Drive For Greater Export Trade Proposed

### Plan for Reorganization of Bureau of Foreign, Domestic Commerce

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—A swift drive for greater export trade in the Western Hemisphere is indicated by the proposed reorganization of the Commerce Department's Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Authoritative sources said today that under plans practically completed, calling for a sharp curtailment of the bureau, the quest for revived international trade will be concentrated in Canada and the Pan-American nations.

The proposed set-up of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, which extended throughout the world under the direction of Herbert Hoover during the time of plentiful federal money, calls for four small divisions under a director and an assistant director. At present three assistants are provided for.

These four divisions would be known as Foreign Tariffs, Regional Information, Pan-American and Canadian Trade, and Domestic Commerce.

The appropriation of the bureau for 1934 is $3,988,000, and it is understood that Secretary Roper plans curtailment of this by 50 per cent.

The plan calls for abolition of a majority of the 69 foreign trade offices scattered throughout the world, leaving only the 14 Latin-American and Canadian offices and those in London, Berlin, Paris, Cairo, Melbourne, Rome, Vienna, Tokyo and Shanghai.

Even those in the East and the Far East and Europe may be curtailed but the present intent is that those in the Western Hemisphere remain at their present strength to assist in reviving trade.

It also was learned that all but 12 of the 33 district domestic offices of the bureau would be abolished, leaving only those in Federal Reserve cities.

The foreign tariff division as its outline is being considered would be one of the key organizations in the announced intention of President Roosevelt to use American tariffs as a bargaining medium for bringing down tariffs of other nations to restore trade. The domestic commerce division would take over the various commodity divisions of the bureau. These commodity sections have been operated separately in surveys of virtually every leading American industry and under the plan the one organization would undertake all of the investigations needed.

Where foreign trade attachés are withdrawn, the set-up was said to contemplate turning the commercial work over to the State Department consuls. They would transmit information to the State Department which in turn would pass it along to the Commerce Department for dissemination to industries handling export business.

## Money Market

**New York Quotations**

| Call loans | Today | Last Pre. | Yr. Ago |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stock Exch | 3% | 3% | 2½% |
| Curb Exch. renewal rate | 3% | 3% | 5% |
| Com paper | 3½ | 3½ | 3¾@4 |
| Bar silver | 27⅝c | 27⅝c | 29⅛c |
| Time loans— | | | |
| 60 to 90 days | 2½ | 3½ | 2¾@3 |
| 4 to 6 months | 2½@3 | 3½ | 2¾@3 |

**Bankers' Acceptance Market**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30 to 90 days | 2⅛@2 | 2⅛@2 | 2⅝@2½ |
| 4 months | 2⅜@2¼ | 2⅜@2¼ | 2⅝@2½ |
| 6 months | 2⅜@2¼ | 2⅜@2¼ | 2⅞@2⅝ |

**London Quotations**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Call money | ½% | ½% | 1¾% |
| Short bills | ⅝@ ¾ | ⅝@ ¾ | 2 @2¼ |
| 3 mos bills | ⅝@ ¾ | ⅝@ ¾ | 2⅛@2¼ |
| Bar gold | 120s 7d | 120s 6d | 112s 2d |
| Bar silver | 17⅛d | 17⅛d | 17⅞d |

**Boston Quotations**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Call money | 3½% | 3½% | 3½% |
| Com paper | 5 | 5 | 3¼@4 |

**Leading Central Bank Rates**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atlanta | 3½% | Bucharest | 7% |
| Boston | 3½ | Budapest | 4½ |
| Chicago | 2½ | Calcutta | 3½ |
| Cleveland | 3½ | Copenhagen | 3½ |
| Dallas | 3½ | Helsingfors | 6 |
| Kansas City | 3½ | Lisbon | 6½ |
| Minneapolis | 3½ | London | 2 |
| New York | 3½ | Madrid | 6 |
| Philadelphia | 3½ | Oslo | 4 |
| Richmond | 3½ | Paris | 2½ |
| San Francisco | 3½ | Prague | 3½ |
| St. Louis | 3½ | Riga | 5½ |
| Amsterdam | 2½ | Rome | 4 |
| Athens | 9 | Sofia | 8 |
| Berlin | 4 | Stockholm | 3½ |
| Berne | 2 | Tokyo | 4.38 |
| Bombay | 3½ | Vienna | 5 |
| Brussels | 3½ | Warsaw | 6 |

## Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

| | Today | Last Prev. | Parity |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Europe** | | | |
| Sterling: | | | |
| Demand | $3.42½ | $3.43⅛ | $4.8665 |
| Cables | 3.42¾ | 3.43¼ | 4.8665 |
| France—franc | .0393⅛ | .0393⅜ | .0392 |
| Belgium—belga | .1395 | .1396 | .139 |
| Italy—lira | .0513 | .0514 | .0526 |
| Germany—mark | .2386 | .2393 | .2381 |
| Austria—schill'g | .1405 | .1405 | .1407 |
| Cz'ch'via—crown | .0299 | .0299 | .0296 |
| Denmark—krone | .1530 | .1534 | .268 |
| Finland—finm'rk | .0153 | .0153 | .0252 |
| Greece—dr'chma | .0060 | .0057 | .129 |
| Holland—florin | .4031 | .4033 | .402 |
| Hungary—pengo | .1745 | .1745 | .1749 |
| Norway—krone | .1750 | .1763 | .268 |
| Poland—zloty | .1120 | .1120 | .1122 |
| Port'gal—escudo | .0318 | .0318 | .4420 |
| Roumania—leu | .0060 | .0060 | .5960 |
| Spain—peseta | .0847 | .0847 | .193 |
| Sweden—krona | .1811 | .1818 | .268 |
| Switz'land—franc | .1931 | .1932 | .193 |
| Yuglosiavia—dinar | .0135 | .0135 | .0176 |
| **Far East** | | | |
| Hong Kong—dol | .2300 | .2285 | * |
| Shanghai—tael | .2937½ | .2950 | * |
| India—rupee | .2582 | .2592 | .3650 |
| Japan—yen | .2148 | .2150 | .4984 |
| Java—florin | .4031 | .4020 | .4020 |
| Phil Islnds—peso | .4875 | .4975 | .50 |
| Sts Stlments—dol | .3987½ | .4012 | .5678 |
| **South America** | | | |
| Argentina—dol | .2565 | .2565 | .4245 |
| Brazil—milreis | .0750 | .0750 | .1196 |
| Chile—peso | .0612 | .0612 | .12165 |
| Colombia—peso | .8850 | .8850 | .9733 |
| Peru—sol | .1625 | .1625 | .2800 |
| Uruguay—peso | .4750 | .4750 | 1.0342 |
| **Canada** | | | |
| Canada—dollar | .8312½ | .8325 | 1.00 |

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

### Babcock & Wilcox Co. Loss

NEW YORK, March 25—The reports of Babcock & Wilcox Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, certified by independent auditors, showed a net loss of $1,667,693 after interest, depreciation, taxes, etc., [illegible] with a net profit of $322,160 in 1931.

## Markets at a Glance

*By the Associated Press*

**New York**

Stocks: Irregular; early losses largely recovered.

Bonds: Irregular; German issues heavy.

Curb: Easy; trading dull.

Foreign exchanges: Easy; gold currencies sag.

Cotton: Quiet; trade and spot house buying.

Sugar: Quiet; trade covering.

**Foreign**

London—German bonds finished unsettled on the stock exchange owing to the uncertain outlook, while British funds were slightly firmer. Trading was at a low ebb and there were few changes in quotations. International issues were steady and the market closed quiet.

Paris—Prices on the Bourse opened weak. Rentes declined considerably and the tendency of the market was generally heavy.

Berlin—Prices on the Boerse were firm throughout the session.

## Statistics Reveal Uncertain Business Trend, Says Moody's

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP)—Statistics appearing during the past week indicated an uncertain business tendency, according to Moody's index figures for freight car loadings, electric power production, and steel ingot output.

Because of the recent disruption of business by bank holidays, slight week-to-week movements of the adjusted index figures have probably limited significance at this time, Moody's explained.

These index figures are adjusted for seasonal variation—that is, if the change from the previous week should concide with the normal seasonal change, the index figure would be unchanged.

| | Carl'gs | Electric | Steel | Comb'd |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Latest week | 46.8 | 88.7 | 16.7 | 50.7 |
| Prev week | 45.6 | 88.2 | 16.7 | 50.5 |
| Month ago | 54.7 | 93.0 | 23.6 | 57.1 |
| Year ago | 60.9 | 99.2 | 28.5 | 62.9 |
| 1933 high | 57.8 | 99.1 | 23.6 | 58.9 |
| 1933 low | 45.6 | 88.7 | 16.7 | 50.5 |

(1928 weekly average—100.)
(Copyright, 1933, by Moodys).

## Lumber Broker Says Prices Up 10 to 20 P. C.

CHICAGO, March 25 (AP)—C. B. Cunningham, Chicago lumber broker, said prices for virtually all lumber products have advanced 10 to 20 per cent in three weeks due to new and heavy buying.

"The broker and jobber today find it more difficult to deliver their orders than to sell them.

"Building projects, dormant for two years, are again in a contract status. Tangible results of the last few weeks indicate a major upturn in lumber prices, production and distribution."

## Market Opinions

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: The results of the working out of many radically changed policies may not be clearly shown for some time but it seems generally to be felt that on much of the legislation, passed under the stress of necessity, will be based a safer and saner business structure. With the return of confidence in our banking situation will come the necessary courage to build again a period of business prosperity.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: Until buying of a follow-through nature makes its appearance, it is impossible to measure with any degree of accuracy the extent or duration of temporary rallies such as occurred yesterday and which derive their inception purely from technical conditions within the market. Accordingly, for the time being, it is necessary to continue to treat the market from the point of view of its being a trading affair and guard against a false start, such as was experienced yesterday.

Russell, Miller & Co., New York: While a session as dull as that of Friday does not afford a very definite clue as to the near-by course of prices, it does suggest the possibility that with continued activity the price structure will become consolidated and be in shape to respond technically to some improvement in sentiment and possibly a somewhat more impressive type of news in the coming week.

Edward B. Smith & Co., New York: We adhere to our program of purchasing railroad stocks on weakness in anticipation that the Administration's railroad proposals will be made the order of the day shortly in the House of Representatives and the announcement of the plan should have a particularly beneficial effect on stocks in this group.

Clark, Childs & Keech, New York: Until there is some sign that aggressive sponsorship appears which will hold and carry a rally through recent resistance levels on the up side we see no point in considering the present market as other than one which presents only quick turn trading opportunities.

Josephthal & Co., New York: Aside from the possibility of a technical rally due to a temporarily oversold condition, there seems to be little reason for anticipating higher prices in the near future.

Theodore Prince & Co., New York: We would advise awaiting a firmer undertone before making commitments for a rally which appears to be in the making.

Paine, Webber & Co., Boston: The most favorable feature of the stock market's present performance is the tendency of volume to dry up on small sell-offs and to expand on upturns. Such action at the present level, which is about the mid-range of the vigorous rally ended last week, suggests the near completion of the reaction. Pending additional evidence that the lows of this week will substantially hold, however, advise a trading policy of purchasing only on small dips in industrial stocks.

## Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Net Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Wheat** | | | | | |
| May | .51⅜ | .53¼ | .51⅜ | .52⅞ | +.1 |
| July | .51⅞ | .53⅛ | .51⅝ | .52¾ | +.¾ |
| September | .52⅝ | .53⅝ | .52½ | .53⅝ | +.½ |
| **Corn** | | | | | |
| May | .28¼ | .29⅛ | .28¼ | .29 | +.⅝ |
| July | .30⅛ | .31 | .30⅛ | .30⅞ | +.⅝ |
| September | .32 | .32⅝ | .31¾ | .32⅝ | +.⅝ |
| **Oats** | | | | | |
| May | .18⅜ | .18⅝ | .18⅜ | .18⅝ | +.⅜ |
| July | .18⅛ | .19 | .18⅛ | .19 | +.½ |
| September | .19¼ | .19½ | .19¼ | .19½ | +.⅜ |
| **Lard** | | | | | |
| May | 4.40 | 4.47 | 4.40 | 4.47 | +.05 |
| July | 4.50 | 4.55 | 4.40 | 4.45 | +.07 |
| September | 4.62 | 4.67 | 4.62 | 4.67 | +.07 |

### Kansas City Power & Light

Kansas City Power & Light Co. reports for the 12 months ended Feb. 28 net income of $3,823,510 after interest, depreciation, federal taxes, etc., [illegible]

## Great Bulk of Country's Banks Doing Business

### Survey Shows 15,300 of Nation's 19,300 Banking Institutions Open

*By the Associated Press*

A survey indicated today that more than 15,300 of the approximately 19,300 banking institutions in the country were open again today, some still restricted.

Of the approximately 6891 institutions that are members of the Federal Reserve System, 5328 were doing business.

At least 10,000 of the approximately 12,432 institutions that are nonmembers of the Reserve are open.

The situation by Federal Reserve districts for member banks and by states for non-member banks follows, the figures including all banking institutions controlled by the Reserve and by the various state banking departments:

**Federal Reserve Members**

| District | Number | Open |
|---|---|---|
| Boston | 367 | 296 |
| New York | †800 | †630 |
| Philadelphia | 687 | 583 |
| Cleveland | 631 | 467 |
| Richmond | 388 | 276 |
| Atlanta | 316 | 267 |
| Chicago | 775 | 438 |
| St. Louis | 402 | 295 |
| Minneapolis | 547 | 460 |
| Kansas City | 768 | 692 |
| Dallas | 575 | 531 |
| San Francisco | 435 | 373 |
| Total | 6,891 | 5,328 |

**Non-Members**

| State | Number | Open |
|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 149 | 143 |
| Arizona | 10 | 7 |
| Arkansas | 197 | 121 |
| California | 165 | 147 |
| Colorado | 102 | 102 |
| Connecticut | 70 | 70 |
| Delaware | 39 | 37 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 22 | 11 |
| Florida | 123 | 93 |
| Georgia | 207 | 201 |
| Idaho | 59 | 46 |
| Illinois | †684 | 297 |
| Indiana | 526 | 499 |
| Iowa | 605 | 605 |
| Kansas | 598 | 581 |
| Kentucky | 353 | 319 |
| Louisiana | 151 | 122 |
| Maine | 35 | 25 |
| Maryland | 132 | 132 |
| Massachusetts | 483 | 483 |
| Michigan | 330 | 148 |
| Minnesota | 545 | ‡306 |
| Mississippi | 214 | 169 |
| Missouri | 694 | 652 |
| Montana | 85 | 72 |
| Nebraska | †415 | ‡292 |
| Nevada | 6 | 6 |
| New Hampshire | 14 | 12 |
| New Jersey | 148 | 144 |
| New Mexico | 22 | 21 |
| New York | †1200 | 1044 |
| North Carolina | 263 | 163 |
| North Dakota | 149 | 149 |
| Ohio | 485 | 327 |
| Oklahoma | 254 | 234 |
| Oregon | 72 | 70 |
| Pennsylvania | 363 | 362 |
| Rhode Island | 17 | 17 |
| South Carolina | 103 | 99 |
| South Dakota | 154 | 122 |
| Tennessee | 305 | 286 |
| Texas | 535 | 534 |
| Utah | 41 | 39 |
| Vermont | 55 | 52 |
| Virginia | 222 | 210 |
| Washington | 138 | 80 |
| Vest Virginia | 115 | 115 |
| Wisconsin | 638 | 600 |
| Wyoming | 45 | 42 |
| Total | 12,437 | §10,338 |

†Approximately. ‡Others open, with restrictions, but exact number unavailable immeditaely. §Incomplete.

**Wool Top Futures**

| | Open | Last | Net chg. |
|---|---|---|---|
| April | 50.50 | 50.50 | — .51 |
| May | 50.90 | 50.90 | — .40 |
| July | 51.70 | 51.70 | — .20 |
| September | 52.50 | 52.50 | ... |
| October | 52.50 | 52.50 | — .50 |
| November | 52.50 | 52.50 | — .50 |
| December | 52.50 | 52.50 | — .50 |
| January | 52.50 | 52.50 | — .50 |

Tone at close, steady. All bid pricse.

**Weekly Dividend Changes**

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP)—Dividend changes during the past week totaled 108 compared with 90 in the previous week, Standard Statistics Company reports. There were seven favorable changes compared with 11 the week before.

**London Quotations**

LONDON, March 25 (AP)—Consols for money today were 75¾, de Beers 4¾ and Rand Mines 5⅜. Money was ⅜ and discount rates—short and three-month bills ½ per cent.

## Seattle Banks Hold Up Strong During Holiday

### Nearly 100 Per Cent Opened Without Restrictions—No Need of Scrip

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SEATTLE, Wash.—Practically 100 per cent of the banks of this city opened without restrictions at the close of the recent federal bank holiday. Only one small suburban state bank, representing much less than 1 per cent of the entire bank assets, opened under the President's stabilization plan.

The soundness of Seattle institutions is attributed largely by Mr. Ira W. Bedle, vice-president of the National Bank of Commerce of Seattle, to the fact that most of the banks are consolidated into three large holding companies, the First National Bank, the Marine Bankcorporation and the People's Banks. Branch banking, which has just been authorized under the State laws, will make this union still more compact.

Another test of the dependability of the city's banks came on March 2, when $15,000,000 was withdrawn. Some of the larger banks even met the onslaught without being obliged to draw on the Federal Reserve.

During the national holiday, the banks via the Seattle Clearing House quickly prepared to do business through the issuance of certificates. Each bank contributed until there was $15,000,000 in collateral. Great piles of these certificates are now so much paper but the banks have the satisfaction of knowing that they stood ready to serve the public.

The whole affair has had the salutary effect of restoring confidence, Mr. Bedle said. A few days of inactivity proved to the community that banks are indeed fundamental to trade.

From early pioneer days, Seattle's history has pivoted on "the bank." The faith of the city has been somewhat impaired during the last two years when nefarious "bank" scandals have been uncovered. Mr. Bedle points out that these were not banks but savings and loan associations. Under loose state laws they gave the impression to the people that they were banks, but recent remedial legislation prevents the possibility of another such fraud.

During the last two years there have been only two bank failures in this city and those were small, obscure banks, which should never have been authorized. The purging experience of state and nation during the last few months has restored trust to a par of sound banking days.

**Commodity Prices**

NEW YORK, March 25—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

| | Mar. 25 | Wk ago | Yr ago |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat 2 red | $.73⅞ | $.72¾ | $.71¼ |
| Corn 2 yellow | .45 | .42½ | .50¼ |
| Oats 2 white | .29 | .29 | .35 |
| Flour | 4.05 | 4.10 | 4.50 |
| Beef family | 10.75 | 10.75 | 14.12 |
| Pork | 17.25 | 15.25 | 18.00 |
| Lard | .0525 | .0535 | .0515 |
| Cotton mid up | .0650 | .0660 | .0695 |
| Zinc | .0307½ | .0324 | .0280 |
| Iron | 13.34 | 13.34 | 13.34 |
| Steel bil Pitt | 26.00 | 26.00 | 27.00 |
| Copper | .05 | .05¾ | .06 |
| Tin | .2450 | .2450 | .2175 |
| Rubber | .03 | .03⅛ | .0385 |
| Sugar | .0420 | .0410 | .04 |
| Lead | .0300 | .0320 | .0315 |
| Print cloths | .02⅛ | .02⅛ | .03¾ |

**German Reichsbank**

BERLIN, March 25—Condensed statement of condition of the Reichsbank (in marks, 000 omitted) compares as follows:

| | Mar. 23 '33 | Mar. 15 '33 |
|---|---|---|
| Gold | 727,400 | 739,000 |
| Of which held broad | 66,400 | 49,300 |
| For cur reserves | 121,900 | 113,300 |
| Other bills ex & chks | 2,452,200 | 2,497,600 |
| Advances | 83,600 | 82,300 |
| Circulation | 3,196,800 | 3,266,400 |
| Reserve ratio | 26.5% | 26.1% |
| Bank rate | 4% | 4% |

## A Story More Thrilling Than An Arabian Night's Tale

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This thrilling epic of American life in motion will be told in a series of 18 articles to appear from April 3-22 in The Christian Science Monitor entitled

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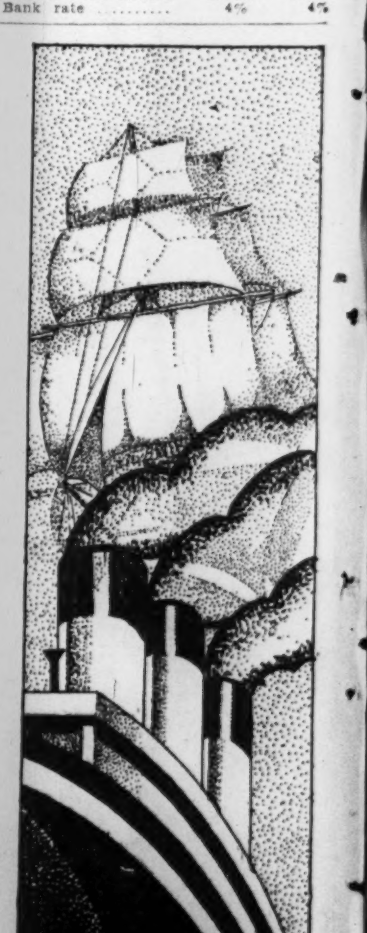

# *Financial: News and Comment*

## Firmer Tendency Shown in Wheat Following Drop

### Increasingly Bullish Crop News Furnishes Basis for Buying

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, March 25—The wheat market registered dissatisfaction and uncertainty over the proposed farm relief legislation as it passed the House and pursued an irregularly downward course until late in the week.

Prices then showed a rallying tendency following a stiffening of the buying resistance on the decline, which extended to more than six cents below the drop made on the frenzied buying of last week.

The belief that the obnoxious features of the farm legislation would be eradicated by the Senate before it would be passed checked selling, while there was a good class of buying after the market had reacted. The overbought pit conditions which had developed late the previous week were corrected by the setback, and buyers were more willing to take a constructive position on the market.

The basis for the buying lies in the increasingly bullish crop news, as it now appears that with practically no rain relief during March the wheat crop has suffered still further deterioration. Some reports in fact indicate that Kansas will raise not to exceed 60,000,000 bushels of wheat.

**Expect Bullish Report**

It is expected the April 1 reports on crop condition and abandoned acreage will be even more sensationally bullish than on March 1, and that the official report on farm reserves also will be of bullish purport.

During the week there has been a brisk demand for cash wheat at Chicago which has been decidedly encouraging. Total sales were close to 900,000 bushels, mostly millers. This is a gratifying showing, especially as the last visible supply report showed a much bigger decrease than a year ago, with every point reporting except Duluth showing decreases. This indicates that mills quite generally are drawing on terminal stocks.

The farm board has been credited with selling out a liberal portion of its future holdings, this selling having been one of the features making for a draggy market.

Many guesses are being hazarded in regard to how much of this line of wheat has been sold, estimates running from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 bushels. On March 1 the total holdings were a little more than 30,000,000 bushels, most of which was said to have been May wheat. The open interest in May wheat has decreased substantially, indicating free liquidation.

**Basis for Buying**

The possibility of eventual inflation is one of the features inducing investment buying of wheat, while the possibility of an even smaller winter wheat crop than was expected a few weeks ago, affords a basis for buying that is attracting outside support. The belief also is becoming more general that statistics may prove to be less bearish than appears on the face of them, as it is now the view that domestic disappearance has been greatly in excess of early season estimates. At all events there is surprisingly little pressure on the cash wheat markets, which is unusual with so little wheat going for export.

There is not much new in the foreign situation, and anything in the way of a bull market doubtless will be based on domestic conditions. The fact that more than half of the Southern Hemisphere shipments went to non-European markets was a bullish feature.

In corn there was a relatively firm market, both for futures and for cash corn, with evidently a much broader buying business than there has been for some time. While bullish features in corn are not outstanding, there is a feeling that this grain has been greatly under priced, and that these low prices have made for tremendous consumption.

## Chesapeake Corp. Profit During 1932 $6,129,778

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 25—Report of Chesapeake Corporation for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, certified by independent auditors, shows profit of $6,129,778 after taxes, interest and expenses, but exclusive of $294,051 loss from sale of securities which was charged directly against surplus account.

In the year ended Dec. 31, 1931, profit was $6,494,519, excluding $162,685 loss from sale of securities. Capital stock amounts to $1,799,745 no-par shares.

Only changes in the portfolio during the year were a reduction of 27,500 shares of Chesapeake & Ohio common stock from 4,094,000 to 4,066,508 shares and $2000 par value 20-year 5 per cent convertible collateral trust bonds of Chesapeake Corporation, held in the portfolio.

### Banks in Indiana Close

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 25—State banking commissioner stated he had closed seven state banks because they were unable to continue on a paying basis. Assets will be liquidated as rapidly as possible, he said. The institutions and their approximate deposits follow: Farmers State Bank, Mooreland, $250,000; Henry County Bank, Spiceland, $530,000; Farmers State Bank, New Lisbon, $90,000; Mt. Summit State Bank, Mt. Summit, $155,000; Markle State Bank, Markle, $110,000; Citizens Bank of Amo, $105,000; Harlan State Bank, $210,000.

### National Acme Company

CLEVELAND, March 25—At the annual meeting of National Acme Company stockholders approved reduction in capital to $500,000 from $5,000,000 by writing down par value of 500,000 shares of capital stock to $1 a share from $10.

### Massachusetts Sells Notes

State Treasurer Hurley awarded to the First National Bank of Boston $1,000,000 Commonwealth of Massachusetts notes dated March 30, and due March 15, 1934, at 2.73 per cent and $1,000,000 notes dated March 28, and due Nov. 23, 1933, at 2.33 per cent.

## Freight Loadings Show an Increase

*By the Associated Press*

Washington, March 25

THE American Railway Association announced today that loadings of revenue freight for the week ended March 18 were 449,712 cars, an increase of 11,899 over the preceding week but a reduction of 135,047 from the like week last year.

Miscellaneous freight loaded during the week of March 18 was 149,362 cars, an increase of 9945 over the preceding week but 40,646 under the like week last year; less than carlot merchandise, 152,825 cars, decrease of 1598 and 34,367; grain and grain products, 26,664, an increase of 8537 over the preceding week but 3226 below last year; forest products, 14,337, increase 1075 over the preceding week but 5970 under last year; ore, 2480, increase 690 over the preceding week but 787 below last year; coal, 87,463, decrease 7858 and 43,610; coke, 4294, decrease 378 and 2545, and livestock, 12,287, increase 1486 over the preceding week but 3896 under last year.

## Operating Net Of Canadian Road In 1932 Is $6,000,000

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

OTTAWA, March 25 — Although the Canadian National Railways suffered a decrease in gross revenues last year of $39,400,000, as compared with 1931, it succeeded in reducing its operating expenses by $44,100,000, and making a net operating revenue of nearly $6,000,000. This information was contained in the annual report of S. J. Hungerford, president of the railways, tabled in Parliament yesterday by R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways.

"The total receipts in 1932 were $161,100,000, as compared with $312,200,000 in 1928, a decrease of 48 per cent," said the president. "To meet the situation, economies have been effected through the elimination of unprofitable services, the reduction and reorganization of the supervisory staff, closing of stations and office buildings, laying off a large number of employees, including many previously carried on part time, and by such other measures as could be made effective without bearing too heavily upon the communities served." The staff is now 31 per cent and the total pay roll 39 per cent below the 1929 level.

The Canadian National (West Indies) Steamship, Ltd., operating revenues declined only 8.9 per cent in 1932, as compared with 1931. These revenues amounted to $3,300,000, while operating expenses were about $300,000 more.

## Large Grain Exchange At Winnipeg May Move

WINNIPEG, March 25—A possibility exists that the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, with all its attendant facilities, a feature of this city's industrial activity since its establishment in 1907, may be moved from here to Fort William or Port Arthur at the head of Lake Superior.

Such a move has not yet come before the council of the exchange, but is being freely discussed by members, many of whom favor the move in view of increased provincial taxation being announced Friday. Though it is not official as yet, it is indicated that a 1 per cent tax on all incomes, large or small, is to be levied at the source and the fact that Ontario as a Province levies no income tax would be the cause of the move.

The largest storage is at the head of the lakes and all grain sold in the Winnipeg Pit is sold basis Fort William. Should the move take place, it is estimated that from 10,000 to 15,000 people would leave Winnipeg in its train. There would also be a big banking loss to Winnipeg.

## German Railways Co. Tries to End Hoarding

BERLIN, March 25 — On the ground that there is considerable currency hoarding in small towns and villages where the public has little contact with bankers and brokers, the German Railway Company (Reichsbahn) has decided to put on sale at its ticket offices 7 per cent Reichsbahn preferred and 6 per cent Reichsbahn debentures maturing September, 1935.

Everywhere big posters are displayed appealing to the people to invest their savings in the railways.

The amount of debentures for sale is believed to be very small, but the Reichsbahn hopes to dispose of several hundred million marks of preference shares which it has owned since its foundation and has been debarred from issuing by unfavorable market conditions.

At the moment of launching this campaign, Reichsbahn preferreds were quoted at 96 and debentures at 96½. Actual yield of the former was thus over 7 per cent. If the appeal proves popular, the savings banks are likely to lose deposits on which they pay only 3½ per cent.

### Detroit & Toledo Shore Line

WASHINGTON, March 25—Detroit & Toledo Shore Line Railroad has asked Interstate Commerce Commission authorization to pledge $1,000,000 of its general and refunding mortgage bonds, Series A, as collateral security for short-term notes it expects to issue in obtaining funds to meet its current requirements. The borrowing is necessitated by tying up about $600,000 of the road's funds in closed banks in Toledo and Detroit.

### Signal Oil & Gas Co. Loss

LOS ANGELES, March 25—Signal Oil & Gas Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, net loss of $110,925 after charges, compared with a net loss of $269,405 in 1931.

### Vickers, Ltd., Profit

LONDON, March 25—The net profit of Vickers, Ltd., for the year ended Dec. 31 was £529,038, after interest, income taxes, etc., compared with £524,493 in 1931.

## Industrial, Utility and Rail Incomes Show Steady Decline

### Statements Prepared by Standard Statistics Indicate Three Years of Prosperity and Three Years of Reduced Earnings

Financial statements now at hand afford a sufficiently broad cross section of business to permit a preliminary appraisal of individual profits experience among the great majority of industrial groups in three years of prosperity and three of steady decline, says the Standard Statistics Company, of New York, in presenting a study of earnings of 612 identical industrial, utility and railroad corporations for each year from 1927 to 1932.

In the table below are presented classified earnings for 32 industries, three major utility groups and the railroads.

| | | Net income (thousands of dollars) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 |
| Adv. & Ptg. | 13 | 28,798 | 32,267 | 35,121 | 27,118 | 16,156 | 1,233 |
| Agric. Mach. | 3 | 35,580 | 43,221 | 55,616 | 36,760 | 1,916 | *15,361 |
| Apparel | 22 | 22,375 | 20,180 | 19,739 | 4,762 | *1,381 | *6,461 |
| Automobiles | 6 | 285,743 | 343,398 | 298,695 | 159,577 | 96,108 | *16,580 |
| Auto Parts | 23 | 15,998 | 25,378 | 23,522 | 7,301 | *1,176 | *8,582 |
| Auto Tires | 7 | 31,623 | 13,424 | 26,736 | *7,245 | *2,162 | *8,309 |
| Building | 38 | 36,374 | 33,551 | 35,471 | 22,807 | *2,030 | *16,709 |
| Chemicals, Ind. | 12 | 72,568 | 98,908 | 120,647 | 82,988 | 70,255 | 38,297 |
| Coal | 5 | 5,695 | 3,233 | 3,414 | 2,635 | 1,790 | 224 |
| Copper | 8 | 5,686 | 10,831 | 17,069 | 1,710 | *3,295 | *6,142 |
| Cotton | 13 | 7,567 | 2,377 | 4,876 | *6,279 | *8,879 | *5,205 |
| Elec. Equip. | 12 | 55,894 | 62,754 | 80,477 | 59,620 | 38,395 | 8,071 |
| Food Products | 36 | 138,375 | 153,049 | 170,949 | 157,594 | 130,046 | 95,246 |
| Household Prod. | 20 | 25,314 | 24,220 | 31,299 | 13,422 | 12,048 | *2,036 |
| Lead and Zinc | 2 | 13,505 | 13,711 | 18,953 | 9,089 | 3,529 | 725 |
| Leather and Shoes | 11 | 26,417 | 23,721 | 22,992 | 14,398 | 10,666 | 6,442 |
| Machinery | 28 | 30,668 | 36,117 | 44,262 | 24,772 | 2,733 | *14,860 |
| Meat Packing | 17 | 13,965 | 31,222 | 27,644 | 22,269 | *10,325 | *5,240 |
| Min. and Smelt. | 5 | 20,127 | 22,246 | 25,666 | 12,500 | *560 | *7,165 |
| Misc. Mfg. | 49 | 67,692 | 79,657 | 94,784 | 59,659 | 23,026 | 7,002 |
| Misc. Services | 15 | 11,101 | 15,217 | 21,583 | 16,385 | 13,816 | 7,201 |
| Office Equip. | 5 | 13,526 | 15,909 | 21,217 | 17,021 | 12,676 | 7,000 |
| Paper | 11 | 5,740 | 6,932 | 7,068 | 3,150 | *250 | *3,141 |
| Radio | 4 | 8,671 | 20,435 | 16,957 | 4,424 | 244 | *1,813 |
| Petroleum | 24 | 38,097 | 56,799 | 85,423 | 45,658 | *7,982 | 19,375 |
| Railroad Equip. | 9 | 30,946 | 14,134 | 24,586 | 18,236 | *8,606 | *12,002 |
| Retail Trade | 38 | 137,220 | 140,715 | 149,282 | 100,876 | 87,050 | 30,533 |
| Ship. & Shipbldg. | 6 | 2,200 | 2,519 | 4,729 | 545 | *592 | *2,936 |
| Silk | 5 | 4,449 | 6,868 | 4,939 | *346 | *644 | *4,625 |
| Steel | 27 | 149,944 | 188,414 | 321,847 | 170,424 | 12,631 | *119,385 |
| Sugar | 9 | 4,265 | *178 | *645 | *4,826 | *5,940 | *5,268 |
| Wool | 9 | 1,007 | *1,449 | *4,351 | *8,348 | *3,600 | *8,705 |
| Total Ind. | 492 | 1,336,330 | 1,539,780 | 1,810,567 | 1,064,349 | 472,665 | 491,244 |
| Utilities, Elec. | 39 | 204,846 | 250,036 | 287,911 | 281,388 | 265,700 | 213,612 |
| Util. Tel. & Tel. | 12 | 193,351 | 218,627 | 245,726 | 240,053 | 238,722 | 195,484 |
| Util. Trac. & Bus. | 9 | 9,564 | 8,499 | 9,506 | 6,301 | 189 | *6,216 |
| Total Util. | 60 | 407,761 | 477,112 | 543,143 | 527,742 | 504,611 | 415,312 |
| Total Railroads | 36 | 428,624 | 460,877 | 543,609 | 320,619 | 64,060 | *85,517 |
| Grand total | 588 | 2,172,715 | 2,569,355 | 2,897,319 | 1,912,710 | 1,041,336 | 992,073 |

*Deficit.

## Canadian Export Grain Moving In U. S. Ships Drops

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—The amount of Canadian export grain moved in United States ship bottoms dwindled from 49 per cent in 1929 to 19 per cent in 1932, the Commerce Department announced, basing its figures on the statement of Robert McKee of the Vancouver Grain Exchange.

Vancouver, the British Columbia port on the Pacific, Mr. McKee said, picked up a large portion of the shipping lost to this country. He stated that the share of Vancouver in moving Canada's grain was 31 per cent in 1929 and 44 per cent in 1932. Mr. McKee included as factors in the change the following:

The tendency of Canada's wheat production to move westward; increased efficiency in the new ocean tonnage; a lowered loading cost at Vancouver and increased storage and communication facilities with all points.

Normally a generous portion of the Canadian grain has moved eastward or south across the United States to tidewater ports of the Atlantic or Mexican gulf, including Boston, New York, Albany, Baltimore and New Orleans. The biggest item of tonnage on the New York State barge canal is grain.

## New Detroit Bank Is Well Supplied With Deposits

DETROIT, March 25 (AP)—More than $12,000,000 was on deposit in the National Bank of Detroit today, the second day of its existence as a 100 per cent liquid institution backed equally by the Federal Government and the General Motors Corporation.

Early today it was announced in Washington that the Federal Administration will carry out its plan to liquidate the assets of Detroit's two old national banks, First National Bank-Detroit and Guardian National Bank of Commerce, and that the two banks will not be reopened.

Jesse H. Jones, director of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, said that withdrawals from the new National Bank of Detroit amounting to 40 per cent of deposits in the two old banks would be permitted soon. He added that additional withdrawals will be permitted as liquidation of the old banks' assets by the federal conservators advances.

"Candor compels me," Mr. Jones said, "to say that losses in both of these banks extend far beyond their capital structure, and neither of them can be permitted to carry on as sound banks. It is also clear that any other course than is being pursued would cause greater loss to depositors and stockholders."

## *A Window in Wall Street*

### *Remedies for Hoarding*

MR. WALTER LIPPMANN recently wrote an article on the report that currency hoarders have concentrated on big bills, especially those of $500 and $1,000 denominations. But neither he nor the original statement added that these bills were probably gold certificates. Yet the distinction between gold certificates and ordinary currency is very important. The former are really warehouse receipts for gold. For they are backed 100 per cent with metal kept in the Treasury. Ordinary currency is backed only by varying ratios of gold. Thus the circulation of these certificates is equivalent to the circulation of gold. And consequently the hoarder of certificates is a hoarder of gold.

The remedy becomes clear when this distinction is made. Gold certificates represent a waste of gold. If this gold were stored away in the Federal Reserve system, it could be the base for issuing two-and-a half times the amount of currency represented by the gold certificate. No other country allows gold to circulate. Therefore the certificates system should be abolished.

But how get back the certificates already in hoards and release the gold? Mr. Lippmann thinks that some unexplained device might be evolved for "compelling holders of large bills either to convert them before some date in the future into small denominations or to suffer a penalty." The meaning here is apparently to persuade the hoarders to change their gold certificates into ordinary bills. Otherwise it would make no difference whether you replaced a $1000 bill in a hoard for 10 $100 bills. But a penalty for gold hoarding is, of course, part and parcel of the emergency bank bill. It applies to gold certificates as much as to gold. However, the basic remedy for gold hoarding is to correct the conditions that provoked it.

Perhaps Mr. Lippmann also means that the hoarder of ordinary currency should be subjected to the same penalty that applies to gold hoarders. Here, it would seem, the remedy lies in lowering the ratio of gold held against currency in circulation in order that the Federal Reserve system might continue to issue currency in replacement of the hoarded notes. Why count hoarded notes as if they were in circulation?

⁂

### *What Is a Strong Dollar?*

A correspondent asks "What is a strong dollar?" It is a dollar which is worth approximately as much in foreign currencies as 23.22 grains of pure gold. The latter is the statutory equivalent or standard of the dollar, though it is now suspended in its operation. Take a currency the gold equivalent or standard of which is not suspended, say, the franc. The gold equivalent of a franc is around 58.2 milligrams of pure gold. The equation between these two gold contents would give what is called the gold parity of exchange between the franc and the dollar. The answer works out at 1 franc—$0.0392.

Prior to March 6 gold shipments back and forth kept the franc-dollar exchange at around that level whenever an imbalance appeared in the currency relations. The operation worked like the water in a surveyor's level. Now what has happened? Yesterday the franc was quoted at over $0.0393. In other words, the dollar is just as strong off gold as on it. Reasons for this phenomenon have already been given on this page.

⁂

### *Come-and-Go Industries*

Jig-saw puzzle-making is one of those "freak" industries which, like Eugenie hats and Tom Thumb golf courses, have distinguished the last few years. They come and go with bewildering rapidity. "Steel" now infers that the craze has passed its peak. It might seem strange that such a technical journal should be concerned. But the fad has called for the consumption of steel ever since it became a mass production industry. Steel is used in the form of presses which make the innumerable segments in the puzzles. The sign that the craze is on the wane is the report that the presses are now being leased, not bought. The manufacturers don't intend to be caught with stocks on hand, as were the makers of Eugenie hats, when the public turns to something else.

H. R. E.

## American Dollar Advances Abroad

IN SHARP contrast with the situation prevailing during the bank holiday, when rumors were heard of acute dollar weakness in unofficial foreign exchange dealings, the American unit is now rallying in all centers. Upon resumption of trading there were modest losses by the dollar, but now these have been recovered for the most part.

Two factors have been responsible for the strength in the dollar. In the first place the domestic banking situation is working back toward normal. There are daily additions to the list of banks open for business. Gold is steadily returning from hoarding.

One corollary of the Government's bank program appears to be a reduction of return on bank stocks, for a number of large institutions at Chicago, New York and elsewhere have cut or omitted their distributions. This is a factor favorable to depositors, although not to stockholders.

## Utility Reduces Its Pay Roll As Dividend Is Cut

As a result of the action taken by the board of directors of Public Service Corporation of New Jersey at its monthly meeting, President Thomas N. McCarter has made the following announcement:

"Because of reduced earnings due to existing economic conditions, coupled with the fact that cuts were made in both electric and gas rates at the beginning of the year, the directors of Public Service Corporation of New Jersey and its subsidiary operating companies have decided to make a further reduction in wages and salaries and in the rates of dividends to be paid on the common stock of the corporation. The changes become effective as of April 1.

"Under the revised pay roll scale, officers and employees will be cut approximately 10 per cent, bringing their compensation 15 per cent below the scale which prevailed prior to the reduction made last June. The only exception made to the general application of the ruling affects the three senior officers of the organization, who accepted a reduction of 25 per cent, instead of 15 per cent, as applied to all others. A 10 per cent reduction in pension and retirement payments to individuals was also decided upon. In the matter of dividends, it was deemed wise to reduce the dividend rate on the common stock to 70 cents a quarter, or a yearly basis of $2.80 per share."

## Mojave Desert Gold Area Becomes Active

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BARSTOW, Calif.—Gold mining in this region of the Mojave Desert has been given a new impetus which may restore it to its former status in one of the richest old-time producing areas of southern California.

In most cases, reduced operating costs and abundant labor are responsible for the new activity.

Sufficient ore has been found in the Death Valley Mining Company mine between Baker and Yucca Grove to necessitate a new 70-ton flotation mill. The Triangle C mill, five miles west of this city, has one shift working, and a second shift will be added this month. At present the mill is running large quantities of ore from the Hobo mines, 20 miles northeast of here, and from a number of other contracted mines.

A third mill has been opened one mile east of Barstow and a fourth at the Baghdad-Chase location, one mile west, presaging heavy activity within the next few months.

## Movement of Cotton Declines in Volume

NEW YORK, March 25—American cotton moved into sight in smaller volume this week than in the like week last year, according to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange. The into sight this week was 108,000 bales, compared with 174,000 last year. The total into sight during the season to date is 11,230,000 bales, compared with 13,425,000 in the corresponding period of last season.

Forwardings to mills of the world totaled 177,000 bales this week, compared with 248,000 last year. Forwardings for this season to date total 9,097,000 bales, compared with 9,509,000 for the same period of last season. Exports were 96,000 bales this week, compared with 178,000 last season. Exports for the season to date are 5,971,000 bales, compared with 6,670,000 for the like period of last season.

The world visible supply of American cotton is now 8,937,000 bales, compared with 9,006,000 a week ago, and 9,144,000 at this date last year. The visible supply of American decreased this past week 69,000 bales, compared with 74,000 last year.

### To Sell Air-Rail Tickets

CHICAGO, March 25—American Airways announces that arrangements have been made with most of the nation's leading railroads whereby ticket agents of the air line are able to issue through combination air and rail transportation. This eliminates the inconvenience to passengers of making additional rail reservations and payment to railway offices for any rail portion of the journey that starts on American Airways. Under the new arrangements, travelers make one payment and receive all their transportation, air, rail and Pullman reservations through to destination at the air-line ticket office where they make their original booking.

### Zinc Stocks Are Higher

Stocks of zinc in the United States at the end of February totaled 134,440 short tons, compared with 129,644 at the end of January, and cartel stocks were reported as 165,386 tons at the end of February, compared with 166,673 at the end of January, according to the American Bureau of Metal Statistics. World production in February came to 73,619 tons, compared with 79,222 in January, and production in the United States was 20,076 tons in February, compared with 19,826 in January.

## Sound Regulation Advocated For All Transport Systems

(Continued from Page 1)

ization of the need for stability in all transportation rates and for the prevention of discriminatory practices.

**Duplication of Facilities**

Another cause is increasing appreciation of the fact that there has been a vast duplication of transport facilities, with resulting heavy burdens to the taxpayers. Still another is the mounting resentment of the private passenger car owner at what he is more and more coming to regard as abuse of the highways, and infringement upon his rights, by the operation of excessively large and heavy vehicles, chiefly cumbersome trucks.

The only substantial opposition to regulating waterway and highway service comes from those who believe they stand to profit by perpetuating present conditions. It is notable, however, that in the case of the highways the commercial users are far from unanimous in opposing regulation. In hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission and before state legislative committees, representatives of some of the strongest and best managed bus and truck organizations in the country have repeatedly advocated regulation, as a measure of self-protection, to stop wild-cat practices, rate-cutting, and destructive competition.

**Fundamentals of Regulation**

With the weight of opinion so much in favor of regulation, and the opposition so obviously based upon considerations of self-interest, regulation appears not only desirable but inevitable. The only real remaining question is that of the fundamentals upon which it should be based.

The first essential is that all agencies of transportation should be equally regulated. The railroads being at present undeniably over-regulated, and to an extent that is harmful, I do not suggest that carriers by highway and water should be similarly hampered. I believe that equality should be attained by correcting the over-regulation of the railroads, and supplying the deficiences in regulation of the other agencies. My views as to what should be done may be thus expressed:

1. Restore railroad regulation to its original purpose of securing reasonable rates and preventing discrimination.

2. Apply to the other agencies of service similar degrees and measures of regulation, not to save the railroads but to protect the public.

If under such conditions the railroads cannot survive, they will have to suffer the fate that in our advancing civilization inevitably overtakes all obsolete methods and institutions. I, personally, have no fear of that result.

**Allocation of Jurisdiction**

Restoring railroad regulation to its original purpose means lopping off the extraneous and unnecessary functions which have been added to the Interstate Commerce Commission. All administrative duties should be returned to the railroad managements. Judicial and punitive functions should be vested in the courts, and the functions of detection and prosecution in the Department of Justice.

This would leave the Interstate Commerce Commission time and opportunity for the exercise of its proper and constructive duties toward the railroads and their users, and would make it safe to extend a similar type of regulation over the other agencies of transport without any danger of diminishing their usefulness or hindering their progress.

It is impossible to discuss adequately the question of regulating the newer forms of transport service without also taking into consideration the subsidies which they enjoy from the public purse. The two really form a single problem, which must be solved in its entirety to place transportation upon a sound basis.

**Inland Waterways Costly**

The users of the inland waterways pay nothing at all for the privilege. They are given an entirely free right-of-way, built and maintained by the public. They are relatively few in number, located only in limited areas and communities. They enjoy their benefits at the expense of the taxpayers of the nation. The waterways—national and state—have cost to date about $2,000,000,000. Annual maintenance charges run into millions more. The subsidies accruing to the users of the waterways consist of the interest on the invested public capital, plus what is spent annually for maintenance.

The subsidies enjoyed by the commercial users of the highways are more difficult to define, but that they exist, and are large, is unquestionable.

In the last 10 years or so—the great modern period of road-building—the contributions made by motor vehicles of all kinds toward the costs of constructing and maintaining the highways, through license fees, gasoline taxes, etc., have averaged about one-third of the annual expenditures. These expenditures, of course, are not all of annual recurrence, since they include capital outlay, as well as the current items of bond interest, amortization and repairs.

**Further Studies Needed**

To make highway transportation completely self-sustaining the users should be required to pay all maintenance expenses, interest charges on the highway debt, amortization of capital, and administration costs. This, in fact, was agreed to by the Joint Committee of Railroads and Highway Users, and is embodied in its first report published earlier in the present year.

We have in this a sound fundamental, but its application is surrounded with practical difficulties which cannot be cleared up until further studies are made and the highway policies of the various states are stabilized.

The more the question is studied, the more evident it becomes that substantially the entire problem of the highway deficit hinges upon the use of excessively heavy commercial vehicles, nearly all of which are great trucks, some actually of "box car" size. That they have added enormously to highways costs is undeniable, though they constitute only a relatively small fraction of all the vehicles using the road.

The remedy lies in an upward readjustment of truck license fees, sharply increasing as the weight rises, together with reasonable maximum limits upon weight. The measures adopted should as far as practicable be uniform in all states.

It seems proper in this connection to add that competent highway engineers have given the private automobile a clean bill of health. In the view of these authorities the highway deficit is entirely chargeable to the heavier commercial vehicles, in the form of added highway expenditures and insufficient contributions to the highway fund.

**Self-Sustaining System**

We should have a truly coördinated system of transportation with all its parts self-sustaining, and its users paying fairly for what they get, but no more.

Let me sketch the possibilities of the transportation situation as they appear to my eye.

Railroads would remain the backbone of the national transportation plant, because for a very large proportion of the traffic they give the best and cheapest service. They would, however, be consolidated into a small number of large, strong systems.

Many branch and secondary lines of the railroad would be abandoned. Where main lines closely parallel each other, the general practice would be to throw the traffic upon the more efficient line and discontinue the other.

Trucks and buses on the highways would replace the abandoned branch and secondary lines of railroads. In addition, they would be developed as feeders, penetrating in every direction in territory adjacent to the rails. In my opinion these are the true fields of usefulness for commercial motor vehicles, and offer opportunities for rendering of valuable and economically sound service which may be regarded as almost unlimited. It would be possible to have store-door collection and delivery of freight everywhere.

**Door-to-Door Service**

Proper development of passenger bus service in intimate coördination with the rails could be carried to a point where it would provide a close approach to universal door-to-door service for travelers. This would make the passenger bus, in its branch of service, relatively as useful as the truck.

In brief, the railroads would be the trunk lines and main stems of the country's transportation plant. Trucks and buses would be the branch and feeder lines, bringing traffic to and distributing it from the rails, and performing collection and delivery service between the rail terminal and the patron's door.

The railroads would be authorized, but not necessarily compelled, to acquire ownership of the other facilities of service operating in coördination with them.

On the inland waterways, tolls or other charges would be levied sufficient to cover the maintenance costs and a return upon the public capital invested in these facilities.

**Prevention of Rate Wars**

Proper regulation of coastal and intercoastal steamer rates would end the destructive rate wars which in recent years have critically injured the shipping interests, demoralized markets and caused uneconomic diversion of traffic from railroads.

Ultimately I hope to see the duty of regulating all forms of transportation concentrated in the hands of a single governmental body or department. I am unable to see how we can reap the full advantage inherent in coördination if the responsibility for regulating the various agencies of service is divided.

Eventually, airplanes would come into the picture, though I do not think the extent of their operations requires that now, or probably will in the near future.

If the question is asked, what the country would gain by all this coördination, I have no hesitation in replying that it would assuredly gain lower costs of transportation, greatly improved service, and the assured stability in rates without which business cannot be properly conducted.

I realize that many difficulties stand in the way of such a plan, but they should not prevent defining the goal toward which to work.

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## Dollar Exchange Rules Not Like Those in Europe

### Foreign Money Is Available for Legitimate Use, Says U. S. Official

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, March 25—Ever since the announcement on March 12 that the Federal Reserve Bank of New York would supervise foreign exchange transactions in accordance with Executive (banking) order of March 10, many have assumed that a foreign exchange control system, similar to that in effect in a number of foreign countries, had been, or was about to be, established in the United States, says Mr. Grosvenor Jones, head of the finance and investment division of the United States Department of Commerce in a statement.

A careful reading of Circular No. 1176, issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, March 12, 1933, according to Mr. Jones, shows that no control over foreign exchange transactions has been provided beyond that which is implied in the requirement that dealers in foreign exchange doing business in the Second Federal Reserve District shall

(1) Obtain from each person to whom they sell foreign exchange directly or indirectly, a written declaration signed by such person describing the purpose for which the foreign exchange is purchased and certifying that the transaction in no way contravenes the Act of March 9, 1933, the Executive Order of March 10, 1933, or any regulation issued thereunder, and

(2) File with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York written reports which will show the foreign exchange position of such dealers at any given time. For the present such reports are required only from dealers who carry their accounts abroad and or who carry accounts here on their books for foreigners.

The Executive Order of March 10, 1933, prohibits all transactions in foreign exchange except such as may be undertaken

(a) For legitimate and normal business requirements,

(b) For reasonable traveling and other personal requirements, and

(c) For the fulfillment of contracts entered into prior to March 6, 1933.

(The Executive Order of March 10, 1933, was issued under the authority of Section 2 of the Act of March 9, 1933, reviving in amended form a section of the war-time Act of Oct. 6, 1917, which gave the President emergency powers.)

"The whole purpose of Circular No. 1176 is to make certain that foreign exchange transactions are not used as an illegitimate means of circumventing the embargo on gold exports," Mr. Jones continues. "Incidentally it might be noted that under the Executive Order of March 10 gold may be exported "in accordance with regulations prescribed by or under license issued by the Secretary of the Treasury."

"In short, American citizens who have occasion to buy foreign exchange can do so as freely as before except that they must satisfy the institution or firm to which they apply, that the exchange is required for legitimate and normal business requirements, etc.

"Of course, the scope of Executive Order of March 10, 1933, might be extended during the period of the emergency. Whether any extension will be made and, if so, what form it would take, no one can predict. My personal opinion is that unless there should be a very radical change in our international position, no extension of the control of foreign exchange is likely to take place."

### Income Tax Refunds

WASHINGTON, March 25—Income tax refunds were granted to Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston of $45,233 for 1929-30. John Barrymore, stage and screen star, was granted an income tax credit of $40,026 for 1929 because of overassessment of tax.

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# Book Reviews and Literary News

## Dragging in Mr. Pound

**A Draft of XXX Cantos**, by Ezra Pound, New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.50.
**Last Poems**, by D. H. Lawrence. New York: Viking. $3.

MORE than 15 years ago Mr. Carl Sandburg wrote: "All talk on modern poetry, by people who know, ends with dragging in Ezra Pound somewhere." And the same thing might be said with equal truth today, though in the meantime Mr. Sandburg's star, along with many another, has declined. The appearance of a first American edition of "Cantos" is, in fact, an "event," as we are reminded by the handsome yellow jacket decorated with numerous lavish tributes to the poet from such arresting figures as Messrs. James Joyce, Ernest Hemingway, Archibald MacLeish and (strange bedfellow!) Hugh Walpole.

But the chief evidence of Mr. Pound's contemporary importance is to be found in the development of the two leading poets writing in English today, Mr. W. B. Yeats and Mr. T. S. Eliot. Both have made explicit acknowledgment of their enormous indebtedness to him, but the evidence implicit in their poetry during the last 15 years or so is even more convincing. Mr. Pound has been the theorist of the advance movement in poetry, not through written criticism but through the more informal channels of personal influence, and also through the concrete embodiment of his theory in his own masterly verse.

* * *

To many the "Cantos" represent the full fruition of his poetic powers; to this reviewer they mark a decline from the sinewy grace and poetic insight of "Hugh Selwyn Mauberly." In "Mauberly" the spare, athletic rhythms which scrupulously preserve the directness of common speech are matched by an intensity proceeding from the interest of the subject, a sort of history of Mr. Pound's evolution as a poet:

Firmness,
Not the full smile,
His art, but an art
In profile. . . .

In the "Cantos" the technical interest crowds out every other; we read them as a minor miracle of poetic virtuosity, we are awed but never really touched by them. It is not merely that they are logically incomprehensible, for even before we understand a poem by Mr. T. S. Eliot we feel its powerful emotional impact; but the incomprehensibility of the "Cantos" seems deliberately designed to focus our attention upon their structure, and one strongly suspects a vacuum of feeling.

Briefly, the structure is "contrapuntal," and the interest lies in observing the intricate interweaving of themes, the "horizontal" and "vertical" rhythms, the hard, brilliant precision of phrasing. Mr. Pound is classical, formal, intellectual. His use of the technique of music (he is himself a musician of some ability) reinforces one's conception of him as a Schönberg in verse—or perhaps one might better call him a Busoni, whose example and personal influence have far outweighed in positive value his original compositions. Poets for some time will certainly go to school to Mr. Pound for a modern technique, but one cannot honestly recommend the "Cantos" to anyone who has not attempted and survived the arduous though fascinating approach through the early poems and "Mauberly."

* * *

The fate of the artist who has become the slave of his own technical skill is illustrated equally well by the case of Mr. James Joyce; and in the introduction to the "Last Poems" of D. H. Lawrence, Mr. Richard Aldington draws an illuminating contrast between Mr. Joyce, the intellectual formalist, and Lawrence, the avowed enemy of the intellect and of pure form. One can only say that the attitude of conscious revolt is as fatal to the highest poetic achievement as is the worship of a purely æsthetic order. Lawrence had all the elements of a great poet, as one can see from such early poems as the "Ballad of Another Ophelia," but he had too little respect for his art. He was inherently a moralist and a preacher who would have done well to heed Keats's advice to Shelley to curb his magnanimity and be more of an artist—or to curb his hatred of society or whatever the impelling moral motive might be.

Like Blake, whom he so much resembled, Lawrence suffered as a poet from the necessity of expounding ideas which should have existed only as the assumed substratum of his poetry. Many of the poems in this posthumous volume are mere prose notations for a system, and, looked at apart from the symbolic values of that system, appear incredibly bathetic and platitudinous, without even the imaginative value of Blake's "Proverbs of Hell." Such lines as

The War was not strife
it was murder
each side trying to murder the other side
evilly

rise above the level of puerile commonplace only when you know the private meaning Lawrence attaches to "strife" and "murder," and even then they are not poetry. It is, however, a pleasure to say that besides the lesser tub-thumping pieces of this last volume there are a number of poems which splendidly recapture the old magnificence and rise to dark, lonely heights of beauty. The best of them, "The Ship of Death," reminds one inevitably of Whitman's "Out of the Cradle Endlessly Rocking," and one feels it significant that two such prophets of physical energy should write at their poetic best when staring at the oblivion which awaits all physical energy, turning then to the "form" which survives change and decay.

R. P.

## Spain and the Future

**Toward the New Spain**, by Joseph A. Brandt. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. $4.

IT IS a truism that we cannot begin to understand the emergence and significance of the present Spanish Republic without having the history of Spain in the nineteenth century at our finger tips; and Mr. Brandt, who follows the Radical bias of Mr. McCabe and the equally biased but brilliant Royalist of "Robert Sencourt" of "Spain's Uncertain Crown," performs this service for us.

Mr. Brandt is also biased—what historian is not—but his bias inclines to the trend of the modern world. He accepts the modern notions of evolutionary progress without asking to what end progress is progressing, and he interprets history in the light of political ideas without analyzing very deeply their economic thrust, and without presenting them in the modifying mirror of national character. There may be hints here and there—we hear, for example, a great deal about Spanish regionalism and of the growth of liberal and socialistic doctrines—but in the main the economic and psychological factors have not the place which a consideration of modern Spanish republicanism demands. On the psychological aspect the Royalist "Mr. Sencourt" is more illuminating.

* * *

On the other hand, Mr. Brandt makes several striking statements and asks some important questions. He says, for example, that the present Spanish Republic is a delayed emotional manifestation of the World War. A small fact—the tightening of the Federal Reserve rates just before the world slump, precipitating the fall of the peseta and of Primo de Rivera together—improves this point and indicates that the manifestation was something more than emotional. It was not only a matter of liberals being "pro-ally" during the war. The manifestation was emotional in another sense also: that once the economic hollowness of post-war political régimes began to be felt, thereby adding insult to injury, there were only two courses open. There was the course of reaction, of retreat from the European world, or revolution of a quasi-Marxist nature. Such a revolution was made possible in a modified way by the existence of agrarian feudalism, by poverty when the brief wealth of war-time and post-war booms had passed, and by the fact that the army could always be split. Lenine would have thought the situation perfect, though he would certainly have disapproved of the moderation of the revolutionaries.

This situation may be considered in connection with the main preoccupation of Mr. Brandt's book, which is the danger of federalism to the unity of Spain. It is rather stretching the argument to see in federalism the cause of the failure of the first republic, which came into being in circumstances curiously analogous with those which brought forth the present régime. The first republic had to deal with pretty well 60 years of civil disorder and dynastic uncertainty and war. Mr. Brandt is undoubtedly right in thinking that modern federalism is safer because it is in keeping with the self-determination theory of post-war politics.

* * *

It remains to be seen whether economic conditions in Spain and the world will permit the Republic to consolidate itself in peace. A return to monarchy is not impossible, an eventual jolt into Communism is not entirely improbable. The self-determinative emotion, individualist in essence, was belated; it is now an anachronism; and individualism, the celebrated Spanish individualism, is the keynote to the ideas of the mature if not elderly intellectuals who made the bloodless revolution. The Spanish problem lies in the conflicting necessities of establishing the nation and of meeting the modern demand for a thorough reorganization of society. To the younger generation in Spain individualism is anathema. It will be understandable if, having lost the social philosophy of their traditional religious faith, they should become convinced of the necessity of the social faith of Communism. It is inevitable that if they do, their Communism will be notable for an original religious character, that something relating man to the universe which is a continuous craving in the Spanish nature. Mr. Brandt's well-documented and stimulating narrative leads one along such paths of reflection.

V. S. PRITCHETT.

## An Open-Minded Historian

*A Review* by WILLIS J. ABBOT

**The March of Democracy**, by James Truslow Adams. Scribner. $3.50.

THE second volume of "The March of Democracy" covers a period in the history of the United States much of which is within the memory of people living today. A portion of it which is of great interest to me comes in his treatment of the presidential campaign of 1896. This was a political uprising of the agrarian elements in America, and to a much less degree of the industrial classes, the significance of which was at the time widely misrepresented for political purposes, and which has seldom been treated objectively since that time. It was a sharp contest between those who had prosperity and those who were suffering adversity.

For reasons which at the time seemed good, but which proved to be fallacious, the organizers of the uprising of the unprosperous classes caused their movement to center upon the demand for the reëstablishment of bimetallism in the United States through the free coinage of silver. That the question of the sufficiency of the currency and the integrity of the monetary standard was a most important one at that time there is no doubt. It is a most important one today, in the midst of the depression from which we are emerging. But today, as in 1896, the distinctly financial element in the economic life of the nation is endeavoring to prevent any interference with established monetary standards. In '96 this endeavor went so far as to brand those who dared question the entire inspired virtue of the existing standards as anarchists, repudiators and betrayers of the national honor.

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It was unfortunate that the campaign at that time was made to hinge upon an issue which would unite in a single body all the investing classes, and all who were dependent upon the investing classes. The real significance of the uprising of the South and West against the continued eastern domination was a protest against the further continuance of privilege by which the few were enriched at the expense of the many. The much-denounced Chicago platform had importance not because it declared for free silver, but because it set forth a program intended to free men of the domination of capitalism. I am not sure but that it was the only campaign in the memory of men now living in which a set issue was presented to the electorate and fought out frankly and argumentatively at the polls. The fashion of late years is for each party to put into its platform all of those things which it knows the other party is going to advocate and from which it fears that the other one may gain some advantage.

In treating of this campaign Mr. Adams has manifested a knowledge of the issues and a comprehension of the temper of the people at the time seldom found in the works of American historians. He declines to call Bryan an "idiot boy" and he actually finds much that was to be commended in Governor Altgeld and his attitude toward the Debs strike, and the Cleveland recourse to federal troops. He discerns and sets forth the true significance of that revolt of the impoverished classes and the real patriotism and devotion manifested by the man who led them. Commenting upon the slogan which hailed McKinley as "the advance agent of prosperity," he sets up the theory that the prosperity which did in fact follow his election was no more to his credit than the deep depression which succeeded to the inauguration of Hoover was the fault of that unfortunate statesman.

* * *

In this second volume Mr. Adams has concluded his history of the United States. There are many such, though few in such brief compass, and it was no small undertaking for him to seek to present one which should have unique and distinctive qualities. I think that an openness of mind on controverted questions and a distinct tendency toward an unconventional and radical thought are the prime virtues of his work. He manifests it in his dealing with the Confederacy and the bitterly contested theory of the right of session. He is not afraid to run counter to American official theory in his comment upon the purchase by the United States of the Danish West Indies without the consent of their people.

But to many, a great virtue in his book will be the number and the excellence of the illustrations. These indeed help to emphasize and clarify the text. They are to a very great extent facsimiles of historic documents and ancient prints. As such they give a picture of the conditions at the time of which the historian is writing which the most lucid prose could hardly make so clear. It is understood that the book is intended for use as a subscription work after the sale through the trade channels has been completed. This, of course, explains the elaborateness of the scheme of illustrations, which perhaps would have been too expensive for a book sold only through the trade. In every respect it is a real contribution to history, and readable, as the works of this writer invariably are.

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## Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

### The Compleat Lexicographers

THE outstanding feature of a boot shop (shoe store to us) is that with endless rows of shoe boxes it never has your size . . . The outstanding feature of dictionaries is that with their hundreds of thousands of words, they never contain the word you want . . . There are no exceptions to the former rule . . . There have been two to the latter: Webster's Unabridged and the Oxford English . . . Since the latter is in 40 volumes or so, most people in America at least are left with Webster . . . For although the Oxford has produced numerous spawn ("Concise," "Pocket" and so on) these offspring of Leviathan have been minnows with a minimum of nutrition . . . Now the Oxford University Press has brought forth a proper baby whale of a book, the Shorter Oxford English Dictionary.

* * *

It is a very English product, in its presentation . . . In Montreal, on Mount Royal, which dominates the city, there is a public park, miles of trees and brooklets and quiet . . . "Just imagine," said a visitor once, "what an American city would make of a park like that" . . . Unhappily, it is not necessary to imagine it . . . If this new dictionary had had an American christening, no doubt we should be able to tell you just how many words it contains . . . The English publishers apparently haven't counted the items . . . They cannot very well conceal the fact that the dictionary is in two volumes; and they admit on the jacket that it contains 2500 pages and costs $18 . . . And they have absorbed enough American pep to announce that it deals with "the meanings and history of words current from Chaucer to the present day," and that it is adapted from the Oxford English Dictionary, "which is acknowledged to be the greatest complete dictionary in any language" . . . Very American, that.

* * *

Now, obviously, it is impossible to judge of the value of a dictionary until you have used it familiarly for a long time . . . At first, you can only apply simple tests to it . . . Thus, it occurs to us that a word not in common use is "abecedarian"—yes, there it is; and also the information that a variant of it is "abecedary." . . . So we've learned something already.

* * *

Let us try another uncommon word—music . . . You will perhaps demur that that is a word familiar to everybody; but did you know that Mr. H. G. Wells once wrote an "Outline of History" which contained no reference to music? . . . In later editions, "by request," he included the subject; but the original omission was perhaps indicative of the lack of awareness of music among many otherwise intelligent and cultivated people, to whom music is an accompaniment to conversation during intermissions at the theater (or at "Pelléas et Mélisande"), or something to march to or dance to, or something you tune out when you go to bed.

* * *

Another reason why music is a good test word is that its definition has long been the subject of controversy . . . Webster defines music as "the science or art of pleasing, expressive or intelligible combinations of tones" . . . But many conservative persons have protested that much that has been submitted to them in the name of music in the first third of the twentieth century is neither pleasing nor expressive, nor even intelligible . . . These persons may prefer the Oxford definition of music as "that one of the fine arts which is concerned with the combination of sounds with a view to beauty of form and the expression of thought or feeling" . . . Which, you see, leaves open the question of whether beauty of form has in fact been achieved, or thought or feeling expressed . . . Music, with composer and hearers, becomes subjective . . . The pontificating critic is out of court . . . Everybody has an equal right to record the adventures of his soul among masterpieces.

* * *

Evidently, the Shorter Oxford English Dictionary is a good dictionary . . . Yet the question must arise, "How valuable will it be to American readers?" . . . For it is no secret that in spite of the close linguistic ties that bind the English-speaking nations, there are certain discrepancies in usage . . . Only the other day, we are told, an Englishwoman wrote in to this office to complain that our Pronunciation Adviser had been telling her to mispronounce a word . . . She had always pronounced a word in a certain way, and now this editor was telling her she was wrong . . . Whereupon she looked it up—in the Oxford English Dictionary—and found she was perfectly correct . . . Well, our Pronunciation Adviser uses Webster, of course . . . Shall we memorialize him to shift to the Shorter Oxford?

* * *

The jacket of the Shorter Oxford acknowledges the "increased influence of American thought and speech," and intimates that this has led to inclusion of "new words and meanings" . . . How about "checkers"? we thought . . . After "check" we found "checker, v.; see chequer" . . . And under "chequer, checker" was "3. *pl.* The game of draughts (*dial.* and *U. S.*) 1838" . . . So there you are.

Or suppose we try "director" (as used in the theater) . . . The Shorter Oxford mentions several varieties of director, but not the stage director . . . Very well, let's try "producer" . . . We find "one who 'produces' a play;" and looking further we find that "to produce" is to "to introduce; now *spec.* to bring (a performer or performance) before the public; to put (a play) on the stage before the public with the necessary complement of actors and scenic apparatus 1585" . . . But if you didn't already know it, would you gather from this that in England a producer is the person who prepares a performance for the stage, as distinct from the entrepreneur or business manager; whereas in America the producer is the entrepreneur, and the person who prepares the performance is called the director? . . . On the other hand, Webster makes no reference under "director" to the stage use of the term, though he does list separately "stage director;" and he doesn't mention at all the English usage . . . So there you are again . . . It looks as if the internationally-minded will have to have both dictionaries.

## Genoa and Columbus

**Christopher Columbus: Documents and Proofs of His Genoese Origin.** English-German Edition. Published by the City of Genoa.

A HANDSOME and weighty tome, with facsimile reproduction of documentary evidence bearing upon the early life of Christopher Columbus. This publication presents the case for Genoa as the birthplace of the Admiral. Its object is to settle that question once for all in the opinion of an interested international public. Outside of Spain, where there exists a conviction that Columbus was born in Barcelona, a majority of that interested public will probably accept the evidence of the Italian volume as reasonably conclusive. One is accustomed to think of Columbus as a Genoese, and, however interested by newspaper report that this learned man or another has found evidence that the discoverer was born somewhere else, continues comfortably in that persuasion. One remains in agreement with Sir William Watson:

When shall the world forget
Thy glory and our debt;
Indomitable soul,
Immortal Genoese?

It would seem, however, that discussion of the Columbian birthplace has moved the sponsors of the present volume to assemble their evidence in a form available for students who have neither time nor opportunity to examine the original documents. As the text points out, the achievement of Columbus created no widespread excitement at the time. The importance of providing him with an authentic birthplace came later; so much later that nobody then living, nor his great-great-grandfather, could have known Columbus, and information about him must needs be derived from surviving documents.

These documents, the number herein represented by facsimile reproduction counting up to 450, include the attestations of contemporaries who, in this way or that, made some mention of him with the epistolary quill; notarial deeds referring to Columbus or his family, and personal deeds, wills, autographs, etc., of Columbus himself. They may be divided, says the text, into four groups. The first group has to do with the paternal side of Columbus's family; the second group determines the date and place of his birth; the third concerns itself with the existence of the family in Savona, where it went from Genoa, and the fourth identifies the Columbus of the other records with the Columbus of transatlantic travel.

As the fame of Columbus spread in the centuries following 1492, a Columbian tradition came into being, well in advance of documentary study. It is not inconceivable, indeed, that Columbus himself, not too well satisfied, in the heyday of his fame, with a clothweaving background, encouraged the notion that two of his ancestors had also been admirals. Documentation, however, which does not concern itself with personal preferences in the matter of ancestry, finds for the woolweaver. Nor does documentation here support the notion of a young Columbus who studied geography and looked forward ambitiously to enlarging its scope. It tells us nothing of how Christopher became a sailor. There have been in later times many so-called "discoveries" about the discoverer; but this volume, one may believe, cares little whether or not he was sometime a corsair seafaring in company with companionable Danish pirates. The point at issue is that he was born in Genoa. Had not the Genoese family become extinct, the claims later put forward by other families of the same name would presumably not have arisen to confuse the issue and offer selection among rival candidates.

As for this wealth of documents, it may well delight the lover of old manuscripts, books and book pages (whatever the degree of his interest in Columbus) to examine the collection. There are included also three three-color reproductions of paintings contemporary (or nearly so) with Columbus. One of these is a perspective view of Genoa, painted in the late fifteenth century by order of the City Fathers; and another is an equally quaint and pleasing picture of sixteenth century Savona, the town where father Domenico and son Christopher were sometime woolweavers together. The third color print reproduces a portrait of Columbus himself, now in the Gioviana Gallery in Como. There is no known portrait of the discoverer painted during his lifetime. Portraits were painted afterward; this is held to be the oldest of them. The name of the painter is unknown, but his counterfeit presentment of Columbus is included in the present volume because it seems better than any of the others, to agree with such description as has been found recorded. It presents a personable and young-looking Columbus, and is perhaps the more plausible in that an uninformed observer might as easily take him for a woolweaver as an admiral.

The present volume, one may assume, brings up to the present time the monumental work on this subject published by the Italian Government in the 1890's, and then superseding the documentation that had been brought together about 1825.

## Indian League of Nations

**The Indian as Peacemaker**, by Mabel Powers. New York: Revell. $2.

MISS POWERS, lecturer and author of several books of Indian tales and adopted member of the Seneca tribe of the Iroquois, offers documented accounts of several of the noted peace treaties entered into by American Indians. The volume appears to be the first of its kind, and is intended to convey a new conception of the Indian.

The body of the book contains chapters devoted to the Five Nations, or Iroquois Confederacy, an institution truly remarkable in view of the fiercely individualistic temperament of the Indian; to the peace treaties of the Delaware with the Friends, peace treaties between the Iroquois and the Cherokee, the "Peace Towns," or cities of refuge of the Creek Confederacy, and various rituals connected with the formulation of treaties as well as methods of recording them. An appended chapter contains legends relating to the Indian conception of peace; these latter collected at first hand by the author. The Iroquois Confederacy is stressed especially; although the accounts of this remarkable league are chiefly legendary, recent investigations tend to substantiate the theory that it was in truth a functioning league of nations, and that it served as a model for the constitutional government of the United States. Miss Powers accepts without question the historicity of Degawanida and Hiawatha, a stand which is perhaps not justified by known facts.

In the main the sources are secondary, and the author makes the common mistake of generalizing; while all North American Indians resemble one another superficially, their spiritual and mental traits are as varied as are those of the European races. Moreover, her Indians are romantic, whereas the Indian conceived of life and his relations to the universe not as romantic but as epic or heroic. And, finally, the book is much too short; it deals with only a few tribes out of the hundreds of subdivisions which formerly inhabitated the continent. However, Miss Powers says frankly that her work is that of a pioneer; and any effort to do belated justice to a race which on the whole has abided by its treaties much more faithfully than its white brothers is a worthy one. It is to be hoped that other historians will carry forward the work begun in this volume. The field is interesting and practically unlimited.

## Mrs. Miln's China

**Peng Wee's Harvest**, by Louise Jordan Miln. New York: Stokes. $2.

MRS. MILN has staked out quite a special field, which she cultivates with affection and skill, so that it has brought forth many flowers of romance, bright, graceful and imaginative.

In "Peng Wee's Harvest," Mrs. Miln has introduced more of the West, particularly more Americans, than usual. For that reason some of her readers may be disappointed, since Mrs. Miln is not in sympathy with her Americans and her delineation of them lacks depth.

The point of "Peng Wee's Harvest" is a point often reiterated by Mrs. Miln and expressed in Kipling's line, "You're a better man than I am, Gunga Din!" The older civilization of China, to Mrs. Miln's thinking, has produced not only better manners, but more nobility, courage, self-control and regard for others than the ambitious civilization of the West. This is a matter of centuries of good breeding. The Chinese men and women of whom she writes here are not simply themselves; they are the essence of the long line of Peng or Quo. From babyhood they have been schooled to manners that preserve not only their own dignity but also that of others.

So Peng Wee, a Chinese nobleman's daughter at school in America, is gentle in her dealings with Helen Conway, daughter of an Omaha millionaire, though she believes herself to be of higher rank and a superior race. But Helen, who thinks of all races not white as "colored," plainly shows her contempt for the Chinese girl. In a contest of manners the Chinese girl, whose manners are instinctive, makes the better showing.

A long series of incidents brings the two young women after their marriage together again in China. Peng Wee has become mistress of a vast estate, wife of the head of the house of Quo. Helen is the wife of an Englishman who represents business interests in China. Marriage and motherhood have done something to improve Helen, but the loss of her young son in the Yangtze flood was the final process in opening her eyes to her own limitations. Peng Wee, in the service she did for Helen's little boy, reaped at last the rich harvest of his mother's love. One American, at least, comes to a realization of the great qualities of Chinese character.

The high point in the novel is the account of the flood of Yangtze-Kiang. Here Mrs. Miln has written more realistically than has been her habit, and has created an appalling, yet low-pitched, reasonable, and convincing impression of what happens in China so often when the river rises. She pictures, too, what happens in a great domain like that of the Quos when the time for relief work comes—what a huge machinery of rehabilitation is set going by men like Quo Kin who feel their responsibility. Here, too, she indicates a difference in opinion among leaders in "Young" China, between the radicals who put China first and those like Quo Kin who still hold to the creed of their ancestors: family first, then household and retainers and near neighbors—and then China.

As a story, "Peng Wee's Harvest" has not the distinctive grace of Mrs. Miln's best-known novels, and in the creation of her American characters it goes only skin-deep, but as an aid to an understanding of China in at least a few of her multitudinous aspects there is more here than in some of her earlier charming romances of the "sashwearers" in their tulip courtyards.

## Émigrés and Tourists

**Russia: U. S. S. R.**, edited by P. Malevsky-Malevitch. New York: William Farquhar Payson. $10.
**Twelve Studies in Soviet Russia**, with an introduction by C. R. Atlee and G. D. H. Cole. London: Gollancz. 5s.

THE ever-growing volume of literature about the contemporary institutions of the Soviet Union has been enlarged by these two books, of which one represents an effort at interpretation by a group of émigré Russian scholars, assisted by a few foreigners, while the other sets forth the general observations of a number of Fabian Socialists who visited the Soviet Union last summer. One finds a good measure of solid information, both historical and contemporary, in the émigré handbook, and stimulating speculation, along with some up-to-date factual material, in the slighter work of the Fabians. Yet neither of these volumes could be recommended to the uninitiated seeker for knowledge about Russia without substantial reservations as to the viewpoint and methods of the authors.

Mr. Malevsky-Malevitch, whose collaborators are mostly Russian professors now living abroad, has gathered an imposing number of facts in his bulky handbook, which covers such diverse aspects of Russian life as industry, agriculture, history, the nationality problem, education, natural science and the arts. The historical background which is provided for each contribution is often written with admirable objectivity. There is useful and interesting information in the chapter on the Soviet armed forces, by Prof. A. Zaitzov; and Prof. P. Savitzky, in his physical survey of the country, strikes a reasoned and convincing balance between the two extremes represented by those who paint Russia as a storehouse bursting with every kind of natural wealth and those who endeavor to depict it as a barren land condemned to poverty by dearth of essential mineral and other natural resources.

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Professor Savitzky's conclusion is that "the resources of the U. S. S. R. may be stated as unsurpassed by any other single country, the British Empire excluded"; and this opinion is doubly valuable as coming from a scholar who cannot be suspected of any desire or motive for exaggerating the facts in deference to the views of the Soviet authorities. He admits many of the defects which recent doubters of Russia's wealth have emphasized—the landlocked character of the country, the poverty in building stone, the absence of good water-power sites in the Great Russian plain—but he makes a convincing case for Russia's wealth in iron, oil and coal and puts a fair degree of confidence in the possibilities of new discovery.

But the authors of the book, however scrupulously they try to preserve full objectivity, are almost inevitably affected, when they discuss controversial aspects of Soviet rule, by their personal feelings about an upheaval that deprived many of them of their homes and their country. Alleged figures on Soviet executions are higher than cool investigation of the subject would seem to warrant; one finds a quite unproved allegation that the Gay-Pay-Oo was responsible for the disappearance in Paris of General Kutyepov; the wish seems to be father to the thought in some observations on the status of religion.

The statement which one finds in the section on natural science that, "had Marxism not been in control of the whole moral and professional field of work, Russian scientific thought would by now have accomplished vastly more, both in quantity and quality, in every branch of knowledge," while it doubtless represents the sincere viewpoint of the author, is perhaps a little too one-sidedly dogmatic for inclusion in a handbook of this type. In short, while the authors of "Russia: U. S. S. R." have packed a good deal of useful knowledge into their work, the volume suffers from two defects: the definitely unfavorable attitude of the authors toward the Soviet régime and the fact that few if any of the Russian contributors to the book have had an opportunity for personal observation of the Soviet Union in recent years.

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The "twelve studies" of the Fabians suffer from defects of a different kind: the theoretical preference of the authors for planned economy, which tends, as a rule, to make them overestimate Soviet successes and to underrate the seriousness of Soviet failures; and the limited time which the authors spent in the Soviet Union. This limitation of time, which was not generally compensated by any special knowledge of Russian history, language or general background, inevitably imparts a superficial character to many of these studies, even though some of them were made by men of substantial authority in their own fields in England.

The best and most balanced of the studies is on Soviet Economy, by Dr. Hugh Dalton, former Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs in the Labor Cabinet; and even Dr. Dalton seems at times to stress future promise rather too heavily at the expense of present performance. Mr. John Morgan does point out some obvious defects in the agricultural field; but his treatment of the subject is scrappy, inadequate and, in some cases, even inaccurate. Mr. D. N. Pritt contributes an article on the Russian legal system that is almost amusingly naïve in its omissions, especially in regard to the trials and treatment of the wide variety of political and economic offenders who fall into the meshes of the Soviet punitive system.

While these Fabian pilgrims to Moscow approached their subject with keen interest and good intentions, their collective product does not alter this reviewer's opinion that the outside world learns little of permanent value about the vast and complicated Soviet social order from the casual observations or even researches of summer tourist visitors.

W. H. C.

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# Tales Are Found Of Automatons In Ancient History

## Frenchman in 18th Century Won Title of 'King of Automaton Makers'

Although commercial usage of automatons is essentially modern, the birthday of these machines is hidden in the annals of ancient history, for as far back as 400 B. C. Archytas, Greek mathematician, is said to have invented a mechanical duck which could fly.

Throughout the history of the early and middle centuries of the Christian era there are reports of numerous automatons, although the authenticity of these reports has been doubted at times.

At any rate it remained for Jacques Vaucanson, an eighteenth century Frenchman, to become "king of automaton makers." Perhaps it is to this ingenious inventor that modern robot constructors may look as the real forerunner of modern commercial automatons.

Vaucanson was only a boy when he became instilled with the desire to construct mechanical figures. While on a visit with his mother to the home of a friend, the youngster became interested in the movements of an old clock, the mechanics of which he studied through a crack in the partition.

He was fascinated and did not rest until one day he mastered the secret of the clock's movement. He then built a clock with wood and a few rough tools. This started him on the road to automaton fame. To aid him in his venture, he studied anatomy, music and mechanics.

His first major accomplishment in automatons was a flute player. This he constructed secretly, for his uncle discouraged him in his venture. To preserve the secrecy of his work, he had different machanics make the various parts of the figure and assembled them himself.

When the figure was completed and Vaucanson wound it up, the flute player placed the flute to the lips and played its first tune, to the accompaniment of which Vaucanson and his servant are said to have wept with joy. Not only did the figure play the instrument naturally, it is declared, but it increased and decreased the tones and perforced legato and staccato passages with ease and perfection. The instrument was shown in Paris in 1738 and was a great sensation.

This sensational figure was but a forerunner to his other noted automatons, which he constructed under his uncle's permission, for that worthy was won over by the flute player.

A flageolet player, which played the wind instrument with one hand and a tambourine with the other, was another of his famous automatons. No less important was a duck, which picked up grain with its bill and swallowed it. In addition it swam, waddled, dived and quacked. It was considered the most marvelous mechanical bird ever seen.

Not all his inventions were mere toys, for he made various mechanical devices for improving silk manufacture in Lyons. This caused a stir among the working people and a riotous mob drove him from the city. The inventor is declared to have been so incensed that he made an automaton ass to work the machine which he had installed.

## Music

### Boston Symphony Orchestra

The Boston Symphony Orchestra's program for the twentieth pair of concerts was an unusual agglomeration of works. It began with an eighteenth century piece, the "Elegiac" Symphony, for strings and organ, of Pietro Locatelli, which was heard for the first time in Boston. In five connected movements, the composition records the grief of the composer over the loss of his wife. The final movement, an Andante, is entitled "La Consolatione." The construction and style are what would be expected in a suite by a pupil of Corelli. The work has real feeling, though it is not particularly distinguished. The performance was eloquent.

The second number was the third Horn Concerto of Mozart (K. 447), in E flat, as transcribed by Señor Gaspar Cassadó for violoncello. The transcription is in D. The transcriber has supplied a very brief and very dull cadenza in the first movement. Why he should have undertaken the work at all is a puzzle. If he found it essential to his happiness to have a Mozart violoncello concerto, why not transcribe one of those written for violin. This one, which is very charming when played by the horn, is not well suited to the cello, in spite of the transcriber's efforts. Nevertheless, it was exquisitely played by Mr. Gregor Piatigorsky.

Mr. Piatigorsky, being on hand, played also the title part in Strauss's "Don Quixote"; Mr. Jean Bedetti, first cellist of the orchestra, having, as the program book put it, "kindly yielded his prerogative." Mr. Jean Lefranc, first viola, was the Sancho Panza of the occasion. The performance, like that directed by Dr. Koussevitzky last season, was especially successful in its emphasis upon the musical values of the score.

L. A. S.

## Boston Art Notes

### Samuel Thal

A new policy holds at the Boston Architectural Club. Professional artists are to be invited to exhibit in the Great Hall of the clubhouse. The commissions which customarily go to galleries for exhibiting are to be used by the Architectural Club for carrying on its educational program.

Mr. Samuel Thal is the initial exhibitor under this new arrangement. His display of oils does credit to the committee's choice, and heartens us considerably in our search for more interesting displays in Boston. Mr. Thal works in a vigorous manner, using oils for all that can be evinced from them in solid surface, weight, color density.

There are several landscapes, a few still-life studies, and some studio interior portrayals. In each the painter shows great preoccupation with that which can be drawn from the subject. He combines qualities of impressionism in the suggestive brushwork, the generous use of pigment, the luminous rendering of surfaces. On the other hand, he aims for more than surface characteristics, for the volumes of objects interest him and he tries to establish the solid masses without articulating too carefully. He uses the very textural quality of oil paint to aid him toward this end.

On the whole his canvases impress us with the appropriate excitement and curiosity which makes the painter's art continuosusly enlarging world for exploration. In sculpture, on the other hand, Mr. Thal proves quite conventional in his rendering, although his portraits are lively.

### Other Displays

At the Twentieth Century Club there is a group exhibition by members of the Salon of Allied Artists. Many styles, many temperaments, many degrees of ability are manifest in the assemblage. On the whole the average runs fairly low, and we wish to be forgiven this estimate if the contributors are frankly amateurs.

At the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, there has been arranged for exhibition work by museum school students as part of the Art Week displays. Drawings, wrought jewelry, stained glass designs and windows, sculpture, are to be seen. The rigorous training at the school is evident in the work of the pupils, who bear the imprint of enforced discipline and coaching in their work.

D. A.

## Theaters

### Boston Stage Notes

The engagement of Mr. George M. Cohan in his "Pigeons and People," at the Colonial, closes tonight.

Plays continuing next week include the Piccoli at the Plymouth and Miss Ethel Barrymore's production of "An Amazing Career" at the Wilbur. At the Plymouth Signor Podrecca will include Respighi's "The Sleeping Beauty" in his program at the daily matinées beginning Tuesday, and Saturday forenoon. At the evening performances, beginning Monday, there will be a new item, the puppets' version of Donizetti's opera, "The Elixir of Love."

"The Red Mill," at the Copley, closes tonight. The theater will reopen April 3 with "Dick Whittington," extravaganza by Mmes. Anderson and Gulesian.

At the Fine Arts, the current German film, "Eine Nacht im Paradies," will be succeeded Monday by the Russian film, "Soviets on Parade."

"Pinocchio," the final play in the series offered for children by the Clare Tree Major Company, will be presented at Jordan Hall, Saturday forenoon and afternoon, April 8.

The Abbey Theater Irish Players will return to the Hollis April 17 for a three weeks' engagement in their repertory, beginning with "The New Gossoon," by Mr. George Shields.

"Of Thee I Sing," the Pulitzer Prize musical piece, will return to the Shubert, April 15.

On April 17 the Majestic will reopen with a series of operettas, the first of which will be "The Student Prince," to be followed by "Blossom Time."

## Motion Pictures

### Helen of Hollywood

Miss Helen Hayes gives a translucent performance in "The White Sister," opening at Loew's State Theater yesterday. If this sentimental romance of F. Marion Crawford's seems old-fashioned, it is at least as worthy of screen investiture as many of the more brutal modern photoplays, and it has been brought comparatively up to date by the camera's extensive roving into carnival streets, church liturgy, battlefields and skies, and prison camps. The story is beautifully mounted and well cast and we should think would provide all the average moviegoer's heart could wish. Mr. Victor Fleming is the director.

Mr. Lewis Stone, that excellent actor who shares the fate of excellent accompanists in being taken for granted at par, is briefly present as the father. Miss Louise Closser Hale, character actress also par excellence, gives an unstencilled portrait of the faithful companion, Mina. Miss May Robson is the Mother Superior, and Mr. Edwin Arnold, lately seen at this theater heavily heading a gangster troupe in "Whistling in the Dark," is evidently obliged as Monseigneur Saracinesca to retain the heaviness in "My child" and other pompous sounding lines.

But to return to Miss Hayes. Kleig lights have not dimmed her luster nor Hollywood custom staled her infinite variety. She does not conform to type. Her Angela is at every moment lovely to look upon and true to the emotion of the scene, except perhaps when, after she has taken the veil, one cannot quite believe in her devout self-abnegation as wholly real. A significant thing about Miss Hayes is that her inner radiance communicates something of assistance to her partner. Like the young man who played the lover in "A Farewell to Arms," Mr. Clark Gable as Giovanni is also convincing. But if they were to be placed side by side in their Italian uniforms, we could not tell one back from another—nor style of acting.

M. L.

## Week-End Radio Programs

Eastern Standard Time

**WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)**

5:00 p. m.—Musicalogues, Moses Smith.
5:30 Clovis Fecteau, baritone.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:15 Rodney May, tenor.
6:30 Reports; sports review, Bill Williams.
6:45 Talk, Gov. Stanley C. Wilson of Vermont.
7:00 "Barn Dance."
7:30 NBC, Paul Victorine's Orchestra.
7:45 NBC, Octavus Roy Cohen drama.
8:00 New England Singing Club.
8:15 NBC, Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.
10:00 NBC, "Gilbert and Sullivan Gems."
10:30 Advertising Federation of America Program; talk; male quartet.
10:45 News; reports; sport review.
11:15 Organ recital, Louis Weir.
11:30 Local and NBC dance music.

**WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)**

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "The Lady Next Door."
5:30 Studio soloists.
5:45 "Sekatary Hawkins," sketch.
6:00 Evening Tattler; news.
6:40 "Sign of the Red Apple."
6:45 Michael Ahern; organ.
7:00 Book talk.
7:15 Studio soloists.
7:30 Talk, "Credit Unions and the Bank Holiday."
7:45 Talk, "Industrial Art."
8:00 NBC, Organ recital.
8:15 "Editorial Attic."
8:30 NBC, The Economic World Today.
9:00 NBC, Riesenfeld's Viennese Program.
9:30 NBC, George Olsen's Orchestra; Gus Van; Ethel Shutta.
10:00 NBC, Saturday Night Dancing Party.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC dance music.

**WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)**

5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 "The Saturday Nighters."
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "The Voice of the Cello."
6:30 Local dance music.
6:45 Paul Shirley, viola d'amore.
7:00 CBS, Frederic William Wile.
7:15 CBS, popular programs.
8:00 CBS, Comedy sketch.
8:15 CBS, "The Magic Voice."
8:30 Dramatic sketch.
8:45 CBS, dance music.
9:00 CBS, Bing Crosby; orchestra.
9:15 Local dance music.
9:45 Last period, Bruins-Toronto, Frank Ryan announcing.
10:15 Organ recital.
10:30 Greater Boston Negro Chorus.
10:45 "Street of Dreams," songs.
11:00 Reports; news.
11:15 "Hill Billy George."
11:30-4:00 Dance music.

**WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)**

5:00 p. m.—National Sojourners talk.
5:15 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, Cowboy Tom and Indian Chief.
6:00 CBS, "America's Grub Street."
6:15 CBS dance music.
6:30 "Better Radio Reception."
6:45 CBS, Funnyboners Trio.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Local dance music.
7:30 American Legion talk.
7:45 Brunswick Orchestra.
8:00 Serial dramatic sketch.
8:30 Organ recital.
8:45 Talk, "Getting the News."
9:00 Announcements; news.
9:15 CBS, Evan Evans; trio; orchestra.
9:45 CBS, Lombardo Orchestra.
10:15 CBS, "Government Economy," Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce.
10:45-12:00 CBS popular programs.

**WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)**

5:15 p. m.—Inverness Serenaders.
5:30 Local dance programs.
5:45 Bunny Rabbit Club.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry E. Williams.
6:15 "Song Pictures," with Orrin White, tenor.
6:30 "Etchings in Music."
6:45 Local dance music.
7:45 Hotel Touraine Ensemble; time.

### For Sunday

**WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)**

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:45 Organ recital; reports.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Promenade Concert.
1:15 NBC, Travelogue, Malcolm La Prade.
1:30 "Radio Nimble Wits," Everett Smith.
1:45 Connecticut Hill Billies.
2:00 NBC, Mystery Tenor; Charles Gilchrist; Czerwonky Ensemble.
2:15 Talk, Joe Mitchell Chapple.
2:30 NBC, "Northwestern Chronicle": sketch.
3:00 Talk, Mr. Ernest A. L. Hill.
3:15 Local and NBC popular programs.
4:00 NBC, "Dick Daring": sketch.
4:15 "Massachusetts Bay Colony"; talk.
4:30 NBC religious programs.
5:30 NBC, "Pages of Romance"; sketch.
6:00 NBC, Dance orchestra; quartet.
6:30 "The Unknown Great."
6:45 Popular vocal program.
7:00 Studio period.
7:15 NBC, Talk, O. Haggard.
7:30 NBC, Great Moments in History.
8:00 NBC, "Land Where the Good Songs Go," soloist; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, "20,000 Years in Sing Sing."
9:30 NBC, Walter Winchell.
9:45 Dixie Jubilee Singers.
10:00 NBC, D. W. Griffith's Hollywood.
10:15 NBC, Lopez Orchestra; comedians.
10:45 News; reports.
11:15 Studio recital.
11:30 NBC, Jesse Crawford, organist.
12:00 NBC, "Danse Nocturne."

**WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)**

11:00 a. m.—Old South Church service.
12:15 p.m.—Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
12:30 Neapolitan String Quartet.
12:45 Kahakalau's Hawaiians.
1:15 Studio soloists.
1:30 NBC, Southern mountain sketch.
2:00 Big Brother Bob Emery.
2:15 NBC, Talk, Andre Lefebvre de la Boulaye, new French Ambassador, from Paris.
2:30 Instrumental Trio.
2:45 "What America Should Know Before Deciding on Recognition of Soviet Russia."
3:00 NBC; Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, Hour of Worship.
4:00 NBC, "Singing—the Wellspring of Music."
4:15 NBC, Vee Lawnhurst; John Seagle.
4:30 NBC, Revelers Quartet; orchestra.
5:00 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
5:15 NBC, Dream Drama.
5:30 NBC, Garden Program; quartet; little symphony orchestra.
6:30 Local popular programs.
7:15 NBC, Juvenile sketch.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Orchestra; organ; sextet.
9:00 Newman Orchestra; organ; sextet.
9:30 Lucille Potter; orchestra.
9:45 NBC, "American Album."
10:00 Mass Meeting Against Diversion of the Gas Tax; speakers.
10:30 Popular vocal program.
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 Time announcements; news.

**WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)**

10:45 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:00 noon—CBS, Mormon choir and organ.
12:30 Vocal ensemble.
2:00 CBS, "Smiling Ed" O'Connell.
2:15 CBS and local popular programs.
3:30 "Under the Reading Lamp."
3:45 Twentieth Century Ensemble."
5:00 Donald Novis, tenor.
5:15 "Hawaiian Echoes."
5:30 Dance music; reports; news.
6:00 Walter Smith's Band.
6:45 "Songs of Israel."
7:00 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn, commentator.
7:15 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
7:45 CBS, "Your Child," Angelo Patri.
8:00 CBS, "John Henry,": serial sketch.
8:15 CBS, Concert Orchestra; soloists; male chorus.
8:45 CBS, "John Henry": serial sketch.
9:00 CBS, Fred Allen's Revue.
9:30 CBS, "Parade of Melodies."
10:00 Dance orchestra; soloist.
10:30 "As I See It," Mr. Richard D. Grant.
10:45 Crockerville Mountaineers.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

**WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)**

10:30 a. m.—Tremont Temple service.
12:00 noon—The Gondoliers.
12:15 p. m.—String orchestra; soloists.
12:30 CBS, Emery Deutsch's Orchestra.
12:45 CBS, "The Street Singer."
1:00 CBS, Church of the Air.
1:30 CBS, Minstrel Program.
2:00 Local dance music.
3:00 CBS, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor; Beethoven program.
5:00 CBS, "Roses and Drums"; sketch.
5:30 CBS, Musical Revue.
6:00 CBS, "The Lawyer and Business," Mr. Silas H. Strawn.
6:30 News; time announcement.
6:45 CBS, Cathedral Hour.
7:00 Tremont Temple service.
8:30 Local popular programs.
9:15 Organ recital.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Columbia Revue; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Gaucho Ensemble.
11:00 CBS dance music.

**WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)**

4:30 p. m.—Harry Robbins, baritone.
4:45 Manet String Trio.
5:00 Shep Wolan and his orchestra.
5:30 Local dance program.
5:45 Lionel MacDuff, baritone.
6:00 E. E. Nazzaro, financial talk.
6:15 Frieda Rosenthal, soprano.
6:30 Venetian Serenaders.
6:45 Orrin F. White, tenor.
7:00 University Orchestra; soloist.
7:30 Hotel Touraine Ensemble; time.

### Monday's Features

**WBZ**

11:45 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry E. Williams.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Radio Guild: Maeterlinck's "The Bluebird."

**WEEI**

8:30 a. m.—Globe news.
12:15 p. m.—Globe news.
4:00 p. m.—Globe news.

**WNAC**

7:15 a. m.—Record news.
12:01 p. m.—Traveler news.
2:00 p. m.—Talk, Mayor James M. Curley.
2:15 p. m.—CBS, Bach's "The Well-Tempered Clavichord."
3:45 p. m.—CBS, Miessner Electronic Piano.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, "The Man in the Street."

**WAAB**

8:31 a. m.—American news.
3:01 p. m.—American news.

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FURNISHED or unfurnished suites, any size; service or period; fine location; reasonable. 420 Memorial Drive, Cambridge, Mass. Uni. 4726.

TO LET—6-room apartment, hot water heat; garage; quiet location; convenient to stores and cars. MRS. MORSE, 35A Payson Road, Belmont, Mass.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 152 West 58th St.—Three and four rooms, conservative tenancy; attractive location and rental. Tel. Circle 7-0832.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

FEDERAL MOTOR TRUCKS will solve your transportation problems. May I explain to you how this is possible? JOHN N. LOUD, 223 No. Beacon St., Brighton. Telephones: Stad. 5500, Arlington 1980.

CARE FOR CHILDREN

MENTALLY and physically handicapped children given loving, understanding care and training in small family home near Boston. K-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2234.

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YOUNG gentlewoman wishes spend April with French family; au pair in exchange for English or would make other arrangements. Box M-1012, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London W. C. 2.

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GUARANTEED VERMONT LABELED PURE MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP; RIGHT FROM the orchard; lowest market prices. Inquire CARRIE GREENWOOD, 258 Mass. Ave., Boston.

WILDERNESS HONEY, the flower's fragrance is its flavor; one 2½ lb. can 50 cents, six 2½ lb. cans $2.50; VERMONT MAPLE SYRUP, one 2½ lb. can 55 cents; both direct from farm and guaranteed absolutely pure. WILDERNESS HONEY APAIRIES, R. D. 4, Middlebury, Vt.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

GENERAL ELECTRIC refrigerator, like new, largest single door, 6-piece bedroom suite, Hoosier kitchen cabinet, all good condition. Buckminster 4-6613 (Brooklyn, N. Y.).

FURRIERS

EXPERT fur repairing, relining and remodeling; lowest prices; free glazing. CANTOR BROS., 165 Tremont St., Boston. Liberty 2734.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

ACTIVE, well educated woman, preferably Christian Scientist, for hostess and to supervise servants, able to play piano and drive car; highest references required; established Rest Home between New York and Philadelphia. Write Box B-9, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HOMES TO SHARE

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Lady will share home with small Protestant family; fine location; references exchanged. 1040 81st St.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Hillcrest
473 Waltham St., West Newton, Mass., for permanent or temporary guests; care if needed; booklets. W. N. 3384
MRS. AMBER O. DOW

NEW YORK CITY, 340 Manhattan Ave.—Home with attention where one may rest and study. Tel. Monument 2-3006, ROBINSON.

SEE NEXT PAGE

## Local Classified
## United States and Canada

**For Other Classified Advertising see preceding page.**

### HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

SIX rooms, including beds and bedding, $150; located near Christian Science church, Boston; apartment may be rented if desired. L-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### MILLINERY

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Ready made or made to order
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Room, 601, 26 West St., Boston Tel. Hub. 2067

### MOVING AND STORAGE

BAILEY BROS.—Home and office moving; reasonable rates;; estimates given without obligation. 9 Elm St., Boston. Tel. Cap. 5686.

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass Tel Talbot 2400

LOCAL and long-distance moving and storage. Telephone for estimate. Day and night service. Boulevard Moving, 39-36 Queens Blvd., L. I. City, N. Y.. Tel. Stillwell 4-3332

### PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAINTING contractor, THOMAS MANSON, Interior, Exterior, Craft-tex, Mottling, Paperhanging, Ceilings, Floors, Vermont St., West Roxbury, Mass. Parkway 2576-R.

### PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
43 Cental Ave., Newtonville, Mass. New. No. 7876

### PRINTING

E. D. ABBOTT COMPANY
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
181 Mass. Ave., Boston Ken. 4051—3277

### REAL ESTATE

LAKE WINNEPESAUKEE REGION—10-acre farm, adjacent to 10-mile lake; 11-room house, fully furnished, in good repair, large piazza screened, large barn, chauffeur's cabin, fruits and berries; view of mountains; $2900. C. H. GLIDDEN, 60 Oxford St., Arlington, Mass. Arl. 1939.

PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.—6-room modern colonial home, best material and workmanship throughout, 2-car garage; near school and station; 1 hour to New York; well landscaped. HAINES, 21 Brookfield Pl. Pleasantville 764.

### ROOMS AND BOARD

N. Y. C., 583 Riverside Drive, Apt. 1—Comfortable outside rooms for elderly persons, refined home, exceptional food, at reasonable prices.

N. Y. C.—Comforts, special considerations; Central Park; elderly person. Write Box S-5, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

### ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 362 Commonwealth Ave.—Single and double rooms in business woman's apartment, kitchen privileges, elevator service. Com. 4178.

BOSTON—Warm, quiet, sunny room in private apartment; very near Christian Science church; $4 week. Suite 1, 258 Mass. Ave.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON, 46 Westland Ave., Suite 42 — Room, nicely furnished, very reasonable; light and airy.

BOSTON—Beautiful room, four windows; fine view; near church. Kenmore 9854, before 10 a. m. or after 8:30 p. m.

YONKERS, N. Y.—Beautiful sunny, airy room, furnished or unfurnished, with private bath, board optional; private home, residential section; very reasonable. ANDERSON, 361 Eldridge Ave. Tel. Nepperhan 239.

### SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG German couple wishes position as chauffeur-gardener; wife cook. Write to BERGER, 5 N. E. St., Irvington, N. Y.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CANDY MAKER, 25 years both wholesale and retail experience; references furnished. WALTER E. CONDER, 117 Paradise Road, Swampscott, Mass. Breakers 4061-M.

EXPERIENCED as accountant and high school teacher past three years all kinds outdoor work in public Sporting Camp in Maine Woods, man (37) of proven adaptability and trustworthiness seeks to give constructive and progressive service. J 29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

AN experienced, willing capable worker desires position as housekeeper; good plain cook. Box J-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

A PROFESSIONAL waitress desires work in homes after 4 p. m. or would serve in any capacity; excellent references. Box L-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ATTENDANT-COMPANION, housework or care of children; good plain cook; former school teacher; Christian Scientists preferred; references exchanged. Box J-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER, many years' valuable practical experience, also typing. Write Box K-4, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

LADY desires hotel, tearoom or secretarial work; broad experience; would act as companion; location immaterial. MRS. E. H. FLETCHER, 3 Harmony Drive, Larchmont, N. Y.

TWO friends wish position together as cook-housekeeper and chambermaid-waitress; good English and American references; city apartment preferred. Write Box S-10, Room 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

### SUMMER HOMES

JAFFREY, N. H.—Summer home for rent, 7 bedrooms, living room, dining room, kitchen, 4 baths, garage space for 2 cars, furnished, electric light, fireplace, town water, terraced sunken flower garden; magnificent view of Mt. Monadnock. Communicate with MRS. CHARLES L. HARPHAM, Loudonville, Albany County, N. Y.

### WANTED—FURNISHED

WOMAN desires for few weeks a sunny room with board or small apartment, Back Bay, reasonable. Address Box L-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

## General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

### AGENTS WANTED

UNIQUE new tissue polishes furniture, autos, glass; prevents tarnish; light, easy to carry; 10-second demonstration; you buy outright and sell at liberal profits; rush season opening; steady repeats. WILLIAMS CO., 144 Pine, Montclair, N. J.

### EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS, $2500 to $25,000. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 23 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated, the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Delward Building, Buffalo, New York.

### DISTRIBUTORS WANTED

MONTEBELLO, CALIF.—New idea, ladies' scarfs; all silk, hand blocked, $1.00; hand embroidered $1.25; commission 30%; those with following; state references. J. SOBEL, 217 S. 4th Street.

## Local Classified
## Other Than United States and Canada

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines, must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.*

### APARTMENTS

ZURICH, Switzerland—Apartment of four rooms near Kornhausbrücke, nicely located; central heating, bath, gas, electricity; garden; price Fr. 2100. Tel. 61.135. Mr. ALBERT RUTISHAUSER, Nordstrasse 127.

### GYMNASTICS

PARIS—MISS PLEDGE, 79 rue Denfert-Rochereau, 14ème; Swedish educational gymnastic, posture training, folk dancing, eurythmics, swimming.

### MUSIC

PARIS—Lessons in accompanying. Musique d'ensemble. MADAME MONJOU, 42 Avenue de La Bourdonnais, Tel. Ségur 28-04.

### PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

CHRISTCHURCH, NEW ZEALAND—Rest cottage, 2 Whersteade Rd., Cashmere, from 35/- weekly Phone 35-802.

PARIS—Mme. Alavoine and daughter receive few paying guests, especially young lady students; French conversation, lessons, if desired. 12 bis, rue Raynouard. Tel.: Jasmin 15-63.

# Continental Europe, Africa and Australia

## Local Classified
## Other Than United States and Canada

### POST WANTED

FRANCE or SWITZERLAND—Young English girl, musical, university student, seeks post, July, August; teach English in exchange expenses. "F," Mendip Lodge, Druid Stoke, Bristol, England.

YOUNG SWISS (22 years), experienced all kinds of office work, seeks position; suitable for book-keeping, German, English and French correspondence. Write to Mrs. GROB-STETTLER, Rousseaustrasse 69, Zürich, Switzerland.

### ROOMS TO LET

SWITZERLAND. FOR RENT
3-Room Apartment, furnished.
Electric Cooking
Quiet beautifully situated.
"FRIEDHALDE"
WILDERSWIL, near Interlaken.

### TO LET—FURNISHED

DIEPPE, France (Normandy)—Near golf; villa, 7 bedrooms, dining, sitting rooms, bath, billiards, garage, garden, running water, gas, electricity, telephone; Frs. 8,000, 6 months. RAULOT-LAPOINTE, 51 Av. Bugeaud, Paris.

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Reasonable Prices

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Flowers delivered the whole world over

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Drucksachen an
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BUTCHERS
*Excellent Meat and Sausage*
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feine Fleisch- und Wurstwaren

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Handel in Koloniale Waren en Comestibles
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All kinds of Book Bindings, Albums, Covers, Bags and other Leather Work
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BAKERY—Est. 1888—BAKKERIJ
Oud Hollandsch Paaschbrood F 0,50 p. p.
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OLD ENGLAND STORES
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*English and American Groceries*
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*Flannels, Stockings and Socks*
*Sports Outfits, etc.*

*Torricelli*
[formerly Schostal]
Best Quality, Good Prices
Knitted Goods, Tricot, Stockings
Scarves, Sports Jackets
3 VIA CERRATANI

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"L'APE," "The Bee"
Winter, Merano Corso Principe Umberto 10
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Embroidery, Laces and Fancy Work Shop

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### OSLO

BERNH. L. MATHISEN, A/S
Karl Johans gate
DEPARTMENT STORE
*Everything for the Home*

## NORWAY

### OSLO
*(Continued)*

SCHELLER & CO.
Proprietor, S. Sivertsen
TOLLBODGATEN 6, OSLO
*OIL, PACKING AND SHIP STORE DEALER*

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### STOCKHOLM

Carpets·Curtains·Tapestries
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Stockholm
Kungsgatan 5

Gillberg's
*Gentlemen's Clothing*
*Gentlemen's Equipment*
Hamngatan 5a Only goods of Quality

## SWITZERLAND

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
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SOUVENIRS—·—FILIGREE
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## SWITZERLAND

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*(Continued)*

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MLLE. J. GILGEN
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## SWITZERLAND

### ZURICH
*(Continued)*

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## Union of South Africa

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## Union of South Africa

### DURBAN
*(Continued)*

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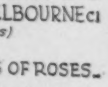

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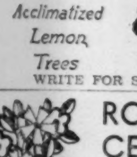

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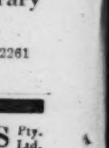

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# Australia, New Zealand

*AUSTRALIA*

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*(Continued)*

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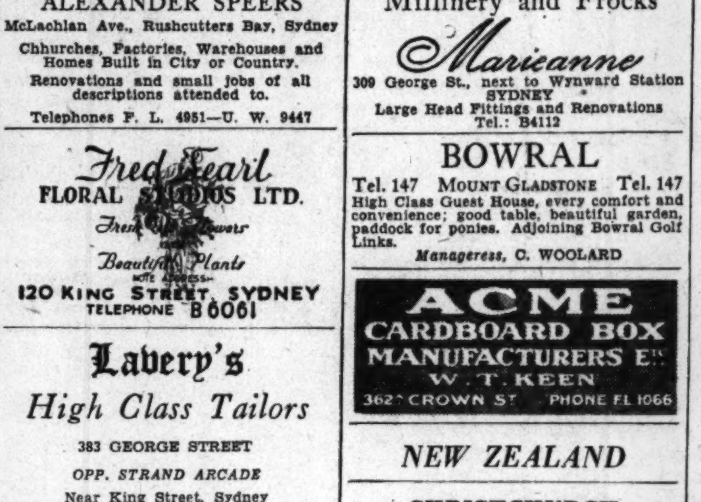

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Solution of Yesterday's Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle No. 9.

Far Back in the Times of the Primitive Herdsman We Find the origin of
PECUNIARY

In the days before money was created, a man's wealth was reckoned in flocks and herds. The Latin word *pecus* means "cattle," and from that word came *pecunia*, meaning "property in cattle." As civilization advanced and a man's wealth was represented by things other than cattle, the same word was used to designate his property. Then, when money was adopted as the measurement of wealth, the word *pecunia* took on the new meaning "money." From this came *pecuniarius*, "relating to or consisting of money," from which we have our word *pecuniary*, with the same meaning.

There are thousands of such stories about the origins of English words in
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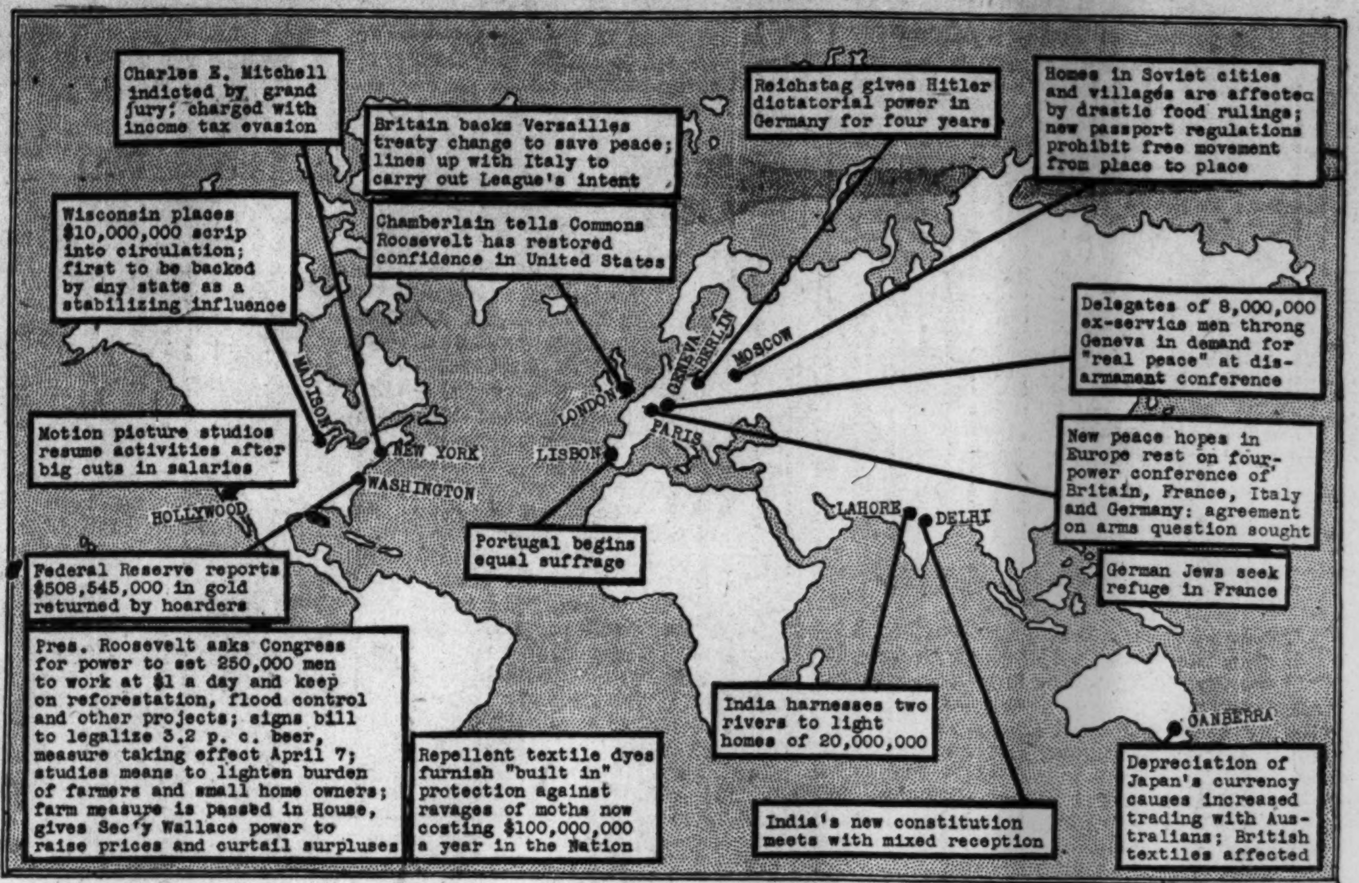
# Daily Features

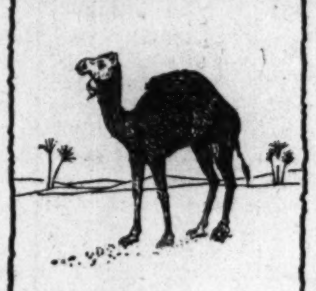
## World News of the Week at a Glance



Charles E. Mitchell indicted by grand jury; charged with income tax evasion
Britain backs Versailles treaty change to save peace; lines up with Italy to carry out League's intent
Reichstag gives Hitler dictatorial power in Germany for four years
Homes in Soviet cities and villages are affected by drastic food rulings; new passport regulations prohibit free movement from place to place
Wisconsin places $10,000,000 scrip into circulation; first to be backed by any state as a stabilizing influence
Chamberlain tells Commons Roosevelt has restored confidence in United States
Delegates of 8,000,000 ex-service men throng Geneva in demand for "real peace" at disarmament conference
MADISON
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
HOLLYWOOD
LONDON
LISBON
PARIS
GENEVA
BERLIN
MOSCOW
LAHORE
DELHI
CANBERRA
Motion picture studios resume activities after big cuts in salaries
New peace hopes in Europe rest on four-power conference of Britain, France, Italy and Germany: agreement on arms question sought
Portugal begins equal suffrage
German Jews seek refuge in France
Federal Reserve reports $508,545,000 in gold returned by hoarders
Pres. Roosevelt asks Congress for power to set 250,000 men to work at $1 a day and keep on reforestation, flood control and other projects; signs bill to legalize 3.2 p. c. beer, measure taking effect April 7; studies means to lighten burden of farmers and small home owners; farm measure is passed in House, gives Sec'y Wallace power to raise prices and curtail surpluses
Repellent textile dyes furnish "built in" protection against ravages of moths now costing $100,000,000 a year in the Nation
India harnesses two rivers to light homes of 20,000,000
India's new constitution meets with mixed reception
Depreciation of Japan's currency causes increased trading with Australians; British textiles affected

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

## All Nature



### Dromedary

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

THE dromedary is a camel of the one-humped variety. It differs from other one-humped Arabian camels in having more slender legs. In this it holds the same relative position in the camel world as the race horse does in the horse world.

Dromedaries are perhaps the oldest known beasts of burden. They have been domesticated for so long that they are unknown in the wild state. Their spreading cleft feet do not sink into the sand as the hoofs of a horse or mule would, and their ability to go without food or drink for long periods qualifies them for the familiar name "ships of the desert."

After having satisfied its natural thirst, the camel puts its "second stomach" into use, and in this honeycombed organ a considerable store of water can be carried, enough for five or six days. The hump is largely a fat organ, and a well-fed camel has a firm, well-shaped one. After a long and tiresome journey the hump becomes flabby and often almost disappears. Very little food is carried for dromedaries on a trip, the usual end-of-the-day treat being a few beans, dates, carob pods, or the like. They have been known to munch on dry wood with relish, or upon thorny plants which would pierce the mouth of any other animal.

The average pace of a camel loaded with about 600 pounds is three miles an hour. The swifter dromedaries travel about eight miles an hour and are able to keep this up for 20 hours at a time.

## In Lighter Vein

### Too Much

As a special treat the vicar provided sausage-rolls at the tea party for the oldest inhabitants of the village. During the meal he walked around among his guests with a plate of rolls. Presently he stopped beside Mrs. O'Malley, who had taken the sausage out of her roll and left the pastry on the side of her plate.

"Don't you like the pastry, Mrs. O'Malley?" he kindly asked.

The old woman looked up and shook her head.

"Nay, vicar," she replied. "I've eaten the dog, but I can't manage the kennel."—*Answers.*

### Overheard

A can of cheap oil and a mule were talking one day. "What are you?" asked the mule.

"Correct lubrication," said the oil.

"And what are you?" asked the oil.

"A horse," said the mule.

And then they both laughed.

Moral: They had the right bodies, but their earmarks were wrong.

### Hard to Believe

Mrs. Tellit: "Haven't you heard the news? Suzanne's married Jack Dawson."

Mrs. Nayber: "Jack Dawson! I never heard of such a thing! Why, he's the very man she was engaged to!"—*Pathfinder.*

### Probable

The teacher had written "97.2" on the blackboard, and to show the effect of multiplying by 10 rubbed out the decimal point. She then turned to the class and said: "Now, Alfred, where is the decimal point?"

Alfred (without hesitation): "On the eraser."—*Border Cities Star.*

### Naturally

"I've traded my old bus in for an eight."

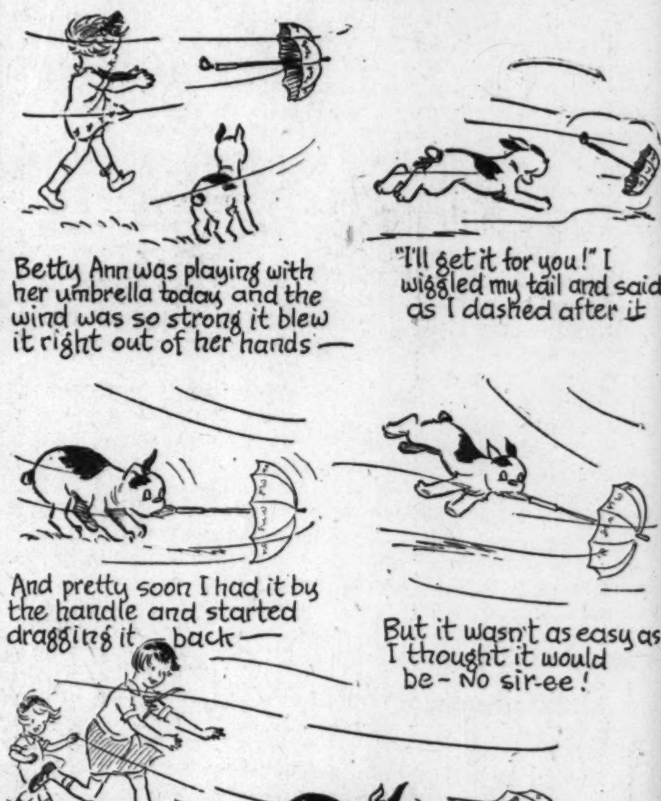
"More power to you."

*The Christian Science Monitor's*

## Quotation for Today

*THE best soldiers are not warlike; the best fighters do not lose their temper. The greatest conquerors are those who overcome their enemies without strife.*—LAO TSZE.

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



Betty Ann was playing with her umbrella today and the wind was so strong it blew it right out of her hands—
"I'll get it for you!" I wiggled my tail and said as I dashed after it
And pretty soon I had it by the handle and started dragging it back—
But it wasn't as easy as I thought it would be—No sir-ee!
I managed to hold on to it, though, and in a few moments Joan came to my rescue—

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

## Notes and Queries

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

**Logos**—Each *o* is short.

**Temporal, harmony** — Each *o* is to be sounded as in obey.

**Induce, intuition, supremacy** — Each *u* is sounded as *u*, not as *oo*.

**Alternating** — Preferably *al'-ter-nate-ing* (secondary stress on third syllable; first *a* as in *Alfred*).

**"Shew thyself to the priest, and offer for thy cleansing"** (Luke 5: 14)—The offering for the cleansing of leprosy was "two he lambs without blemish, and one ewe lamb of the first year without blemish," etc. (See Lev. 14 for details.) Dummelow comments: "The priest, after examining him, could not refuse the gift, and the acceptance of it would be valid testimony that he had really been cured of his leprosy."

**"And not we ourselves"** (Ps. 100: 3)—There is no word corresponding to "ourselves" in the original. As it stands, the Hebrew reads literally, "and not we." Scholars, however, are generally agreed that at some time the Hebrew word for "not" (*lo'*) was inadvertently substituted for the word for "to him" (*lo*); hence the translation of the Revised Version and Moffatt: "and we are his"; literally, "and we [belong] to him."

**"Vanity and vexation of spirit"** (Eccles. 1: 14 and 2: 11)—In these verses and elsewhere in Ecclesiastes, the Hebrew word rendered "vanity" has the literal meaning of "vapor," and is used figuratively of what is "evanescent, unsubstantial, worthless" (Brown, Driver, Briggs: "Hebrew Lexicon"); while the words rendered "vexation of spirit" mean literally "a striving after wind" (cf. Revised Version and "Hebrew Lexicon").

**"Every good gift and every perfect gift"** (James 1: 17)—There are two different Greek words here, both of which are rendered "gift." The first, *dosis*, literally means "the act of giving"; while the second, *dorema*, refers to the gift itself.

**"Went there a fame abroad of him"** (Luke 5:15)—The Greek word rendered "fame" means literally "word," and so "report" or "news" (cf. the Latin *fama*, "rumor"). "Fame" was regularly used in this sense at the time our Authorized Version was translated, but is now rare. (Cf. Revised Version and Weymouth, "report"; Twentieth Century, "story"; Moffatt, "news.")

**"Sickness" and "disease"** (Matt. 10: 1)—In Greek, the first of these words, *nosos*, is the stronger, and is the regular word for "disease"; while the second, *malakia*, is literally, "softness"; hence "weakness," a "lack of strength." Weymouth has it, "every kind of disease and infirmity."

**"For thy pleasure"** (Rev. 4: 11)—The literal translation of these words is "by thy will." Compare "because it was thy will" (Weymouth), "at thy bidding" (Twentieth Century), "because of thy will" (Revised Version). It is interesting to note that after "by thy will" the sentence might literally continue "they were and were created."

**"A naughty person, a wicked man, walketh with a froward mouth"** (Prov. 6: 12)—A literal translation of the Hebrew equivalent of "a naughty person" would be "a man (in the sense of any human being) of worthlessness"; while the word rendered "froward" means, literally, "twisted, perverted, crooked." (Cf. Moffatt's rendering: "A rascal, a knave—he works with falsehood on his lips.")

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### Sharing

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Louisville, Ky.

PERENNIALLY, at Christmas time, the children of the schools in the more fortunate districts send their friends in the river bottom district clothing, fruit, food, toys and their pennies. In a box of warm winter coats sent to one schoolroom of the lowlands was a beautiful garment with fur collar and cuffs. It required the exercise of a keen discernment to allot this gorgeous creation to just the right little girl. And so it happened that when this teacher took her group of girls to the city—for the youngsters had rarely, some of them never, seen the down-town section—the fur-trimmed coat was "among those present."

First the teacher and her charges visited a department store. Many were the "Ohs!" and "Ahs!" as the beauties of counter, case, and shelf were unfolded. Then into another store, and next to an office building where the children were whisked to the roof in an express elevator to see the city spread out before them like a sand map at school.

The teacher had noticed that her pupils gathered in a "huddle" just before they went into each building, and as they were about to pass through the revolving door of a splendid hotel she stopped to observe the performance. The girl with the fur-trimmed coat was in the middle, shedding her prize and trading with another. The girls were taking turns wearing the beautiful garment.

Thus the lovely gift not only warmed a dozen pairs of shoulders at times but gladdened a dozen hearts.

## Odd As It May Seem

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

**A proposed law**—
in Lisbon, Spain, would forbid pedestrians from speaking while they cross the street.

**Licenses for bicycles**—
are required in Phoenix, Ariz., by a new ordinance.

**Circulars and handbills**
are not allowed to be distributed in Ashland, Ky.

## The Editor's Puzzle

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

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```
I will be glad to go",
she stated, providing
I can contact somebody
who can give me some
definite assurance of
transportation. My rea-
son for mentioning this
at all is because I do-
not have a car of my
own.
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Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1933

*"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"*

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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*The Christian Science Monitor*

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## Editorials

### Debt Relief—Farm and City

NEXT to raising prices for the things he sells, the best thing that can be done for the American farmer is to lower the interest on the money he borrows. Some would even put debt relief first. At any rate the proposals which Washington correspondents say will soon come from President Roosevelt for improving the farm mortgage situation will sound good to a great host of hard-pressed farmers and probably to a considerable number of holders of farm securities.

In general outlines the supposed Administration plan is one that has been passed around informally in a hundred discussions here and there over the country, and for that reason should by now be fairly well digested. Moreover, the method is being considered, according to reports, with a view to probable adaptation to the city real estate mortgage problem after the farmer is taken care of.

The nub of the proposition, by way of illustration, is this: A thousand individual owners of mortgages hold claims for money they have loaned on a thousand individual farms. Each is trying to collect his 6 per cent or more and is in doubt whether his particular borrower and pledged farm can pay either the interest or all the principal. Now the Government would offer, through the Federal land banks, to take over the thousand mortgages of these thousand mortgagees. In their place the banks would issue to the present lenders 4½ or 5 per cent bonds, each of which would have behind it not merely one farm but a proportionate lien on the whole thousand farms, even on the whole Federal Land Bank System.

This, it is thought, would be sufficiently more secure and trouble-free that the investor would be glad to take the lower rate of return. The bank then would rewrite the farmer's mortgage at approximately 5 per cent and extend the time for its repayment.

There are variations, of course, in the way different cases would be handled. In some cases the loan to the farmer might come first and he would simply pay off his creditors. In the joint stock land banks it would be a matter of buying in the greatly depreciated securities now outstanding among investors.

The main thing is, though, that in the place of a heterogeneous lot of securities being in the hands of the public, none of which securities are very salable because of the limited knowledge about them, there may be an increased distribution of a standardized type of securities coming from a Government-sponsored institution—though preferably not involving directly the Government credit. In this respect the program can be more than a matter of temporary relief; it can be a useful permanent contribution to the nation's methods of farm and home financing.

What is proposed to be done through the Farm Loan banks for agricultural property can be done through the more recently established Federal Home Loan banks for town and city dwellings. The cases are not exactly analogous, but the adaptation is nevertheless possible. And the possibility represents one more reason why the Home Loan Bank System should not be discarded. It would be a wholesome thing if American investors could come to look upon Federal Land Bank and Home Loan Bank bonds as two thoroughly secure places for their savings.

Incidentally, those present mortgage holders to whom any reduction of interest collections, even with added security, seems at first thought distasteful, should explore the alternatives. If debt relief does not come in the United States, some form of inflation almost certainly will come. And in case of inflation the purchasing power of mortgage income, even if nominally paid in full, will be distinctly diluted. It may well be that the creditor's better course lies in accepting the exchange gracefully.

### Parliament Debates Revolution

A REMARKABLE illustration of the temper of the House of Commons was afforded by a recent debate, in which it discussed quite calmly the desirability, or otherwise, of starting a social revolution.

A Labor member who holds extreme views, Mr. James Maxton, moved that "the widespread poverty of the people cannot be removed within the framework of the capitalist order of society, which is heading for collapse." He argued that the present system, even at the best of times, has failed to eliminate desperate poverty; that even if regarded as having satisfied people's needs to a point in the past, it is now obviously unequal to its task, and that we should have the courage to build anew from the foundations, "planning for an age of plenty."

This suggestion, that Parliament at one stroke should decree the abolition of private capital and the setting up of a Socialist state, aroused no anger. Conservative and Liberal members proceeded calmly to consider the motion, and revealed that their objects and sympathies were not utterly different from Mr. Maxton's; they, equally with him, appeared to aim at the more just distribution of wealth, admitted that money had accumulated in the hands of people whom "no decent young man would like to resemble," desired to stop this exploitation of capital and to improve social services, but failed to see how the Socialist plan would further these ends.

At no stage of this debate was any challenge offered to certain premises from which Mr. Maxton started. There does exist a widespread sense of injustice based on genuine grievances. No one can deny that a revolutionary spirit is abroad all over the world. And it is a fact that the conduct of affairs is too much in the hands of men guided by the profit-making motive. The rulers of the world would be hiding their heads as do ostriches in the sand if they failed to recognize the existence of this revolutionary feeling, and they would be courting disaster if they thought it could be permanently dealt with by repression, instead of by removing the causes of discontent.

On the other hand, a revolutionary triumph would not of itself increase the means of creating and distributing wealth, or automatically reveal an economic plan. The Socialists rightly recognize that one of the real enemies of progress is selfishness; they also dimly see that another enemy is narrow nationalism, preventing that coöperation for lack of which the world is thrown out of gear; and there is another enemy they might equally denounce—sloth, or the failure to concentrate the best practical abilities of our time on the task of untying the world's economic knots.

But all of these are defects, not of capitalism as such, but of humanity. They would not be removed merely by setting up the socialistic state. None the less, they will have to be tackled and remedied with as much energy and faith as the Communists put into their cause, if the specter of Communism is to be exorcised.

Mr. Maxton's Socialist motion was defeated in a predominantly Conservative House of Commons, but is it not a sign of the times that the Conservatives treated it with respect, showing that they, too, are aware that there is something, if not rotten, at any rate not entirely satisfactory, in the "state of Denmark"?

### Crime on the Wane?

A HOPEFUL note was sounded this week when the police commissioner of New York City reported a drop of 17 per cent in all major crimes during 1932. Paying tribute to the police force, Commissioner Mulrooney said that this drop could be attributed to "attention to duty, the general efficiency and high morale of the force." But he also entered a plea for public support of law and order.

Undoubtedly public opinion is the strongest single instrument for the eradication of any undesirable situation or condition. The past few years have seen the United States scourged by a crime wave in some respects unparalleled in the history of modern civilization. It came to a climax with the Lindbergh case. Public opinion was aroused by this event and people were forced to realize that an end must be put to this ruthless perpetration of crime.

Unfortunately, and this case was no exception, public opinion does not always remain crystallized for a length of time sufficient to wipe out effectually the undesirable condition. However, crime has not seemed so rampant since the Lindbergh episode, and this impression is substantiated by the report from New York.

The total abolishment of crime seems, of course, a far-away goal, but if perfect law observance is ever to be reached steps must be taken now in that direction. The awakening of the public conscience and a willingness to coöperate with the law and its enforcers is the first step in the right direction. It lies within the power of each individual to contribute to this awakening.

### Will the Machinery Be Used?

SELF-STYLED pessimism and optimism came into characteristic collision the other day at a meeting of the Boston branch of the Foreign Policy Association. Frank H. Simonds, internationally known author and foreign correspondent, who has consistently predicted the possibility of an early conflict in Europe, held an isolated position. The other speakers differed vigorously with his view that Europe is today as much a powder magazine at the mercy of flying sparks as in 1914. To Mr. Simonds's argument that the thread of European peace could be severed any day by an incident like that of Serajevo, they replied that the League of Nations is a reminder that a force for peace absent in 1914 is present today.

It must be conceded that Mr. Simonds's conclusions result from first-hand study and familiarity with the policies and leaders of European nations. And it well may be that the fervent supporters of the League have looked so intently upon the enterprises and objectives of Geneva that they have lost the discernment to descry what is taking place in Berlin, Paris and Rome.

It is true, as the optimists emphasize, that the League, Locarno, the Kellogg pact and public opinion appear to have advanced the facilities for peace. But likewise it is true, as Mr. Simonds contends, that national policies have shot off at a tangent and that Europe today presents a pattern of coalitions and hostilities ominously similar to those of 1914. The optimists contend not only that the peace machinery exists, but that the nations will use it. The pessimists admit that the machinery exists but insist that the nations will ignore it in a crisis.

Of course events of the last few days have put a bright feather in the cap of those who look on the sunny side. The membership of France, Great Britain, Italy and Germany in the Council of the League has been used by Mr. MacDonald and Signor Mussolini as the basis for aligning these great powers in a plan to guarantee European peace. Regardless of the outcome of this plan, what force conceivably could have been invoked in 1914 to snatch rival nations from apparently irreconcilable camps and place them in the same group dedicated to the same cause?

These nations have been summoned to make good their peace promises. They have been induced to pause. The darkest moment since the war has been temporarily dissipated, and even France, adamant heretofore on treaty revision, indicates a willingness to study this problem.

Civilized nations do not wish to fight, but fears, confusion and bewildering turns of events might propel them into war. But on the verge of such an abyss, European statesmanship has found today that it is not quite so impotent as before the World War. Geneva offered leverage, something to hang to until sanity returned.

But continued escape from disaster is contingent upon a correction of the trend toward militant nationalism. For the collective system was premised upon the assumption that the world had learned the folly of such chauvinism and set its course in international channels. If the pessimists are to be routed finally, trade wars, irredentisms, fear and bristling frontiers must all be swept away.

And until these factors are dissipated, the realists must stay on the job and jog a world, sometimes too prone to see only the silver lining, into confronting squarely and dispelling the war clouds. Candide's optimist who had a mania for declaring "when things are going badly that all is well" should be no more acceptable to a world in great need of corrective counsel than he was to Voltaire.

### Human Relativity

CASTING a net among the stars, one may still be a fisher of men. Penetrating beyond the visible with the cold eye of physical science, he may still look upon his fellow man out of a warm heart. These facts Dr. Albert Einstein makes quite clear, even to those who have never grasped a theory like relativity.

To an infant of whom he has been chosen godfather, Dr. Einstein the other day addressed lines which translate as follows:

> If often others plague you,
> Harm you in word or deed,
> Remember: they, too, came here
> Without having asked to come.
> Remember: without your intent
> You are often likely to plague others.
> Since this cannot be altered
> Think gently of everyone.

Thoughts like these are quite as valuable to humanity as are those more complicated ones for which Dr. Einstein is famous. Uttered by one who has received much unmerited abuse, they take on added significance. A man must think such things before they take form in words; he must dwell awhile on the vague impulse toward such brotherly love before that impulse finds complete expression. And he cannot dwell in such a mental atmosphere without making some of it his very own.

Of course, one might be inclined to point out that the situation which Dr. Einstein believes cannot be changed is actually being changed by the very thinking which he recommends. People who are thinking gently of one another are becoming less and less likely to be "plagues" upon society.

Those who have felt religion and natural science to be incompatible may well pause to weigh their opinion in the balance of Dr. Einstein's verse. For its gentle words come perhaps as near to the core of true religion as have its author's experiments and calculations to the core of so-called physical causation. Such words will add to his fame, if not in the laboratory, at least in the field of human relativity.

### Crossed Wires at Harvard

HARVARD has "a fit of blues." And it is not Yale's fault this time. Although the crimson and the blue mingle once a year on the gridiron, the two colors are zealously guarded from indiscreet relations at all other times. The "Blue and the Gray" may unite in pæans of peace and harmony, but the "Blue and the Crimson"—never.

Their colors mean so much to these two institutions that some Harvard men are said to remove their hats at a red traffic signal, while enthusiastic scions of Eli Yale are popularly believed to burst into a series of "rah-rah-rah's" whenever blueberry pie is mentioned—whether they like blueberries or not.

The present distressing situation at Harvard is due to the fact that the telephone company is considering naming the exchange which serves the university the Charles W. Eliot and thereby honoring one of its distinguished former presidents. But the practice of the company in abbreviating the name of a station in operating the dial system gives "ELI ot 7600" as the Harvard call. Could a thoroughbred, dyed-red-in-the-wool Harvard man ever look a telephone dial in the face and deliberately spell out ELI without showing his teeth?

Proposals to turn their backs when they dial are discarded as impractical. A suggestion that the name of the station be printed in red letters in the telephone directory has been offered as a compromise. But perhaps erudite Harvardians will note that an "O" follows the ELI and will take comfort if they can but believe it a forecast of the Bulldog's score in the next football classic.

## Editorial Notes

The abandoned farm, resorted to in time of economic stress, has been found to afford food, shelter and a satisfying measure of independence, and now a test is being initiated to see whether the same will not be true of the abandoned town. A deserted lumber community in Mississippi is to be taken over by a selected group of families, along with 23,000 surrounding acres containing approximately 16,000,000 feet of timber. Its name, Zama, is to be changed, appropriately, to Goodwill. As its contribution to this venture in group rehabilitation, a lumber company is literally donating the "key to the city."

For the second consecutive year, Berkeley, Calif., in 1932 had no traffic fatalities among children of school age. Credit is given to the municipal Traffic Safety Commission, whose campaign of schooling motorists as well as youthful pedestrians was only one of the city-wide activities carried on last year at a cost of $1035. Surely none will care to contend that this kind of education does not pay.

Perhaps those "hands across the sea" will clasp sooner if all of us cease extending our arms across the water.

## A British Onlooker's Diary

By WICKHAM STEED

THE "Oxford Union"—as the Undergraduates' Parliament of Oxford University is called—has upheld by a majority of 750 votes to 138 a resolution that "This House will in no circumstances fight for King and Country." When this resolution was first carried, by a smaller majority at the close of a former debate, a great outcry arose. The patriotism of Oxford University was held to have been besmirched. Boxes of white feathers were addressed to the Oxford Union Society. A gang of stalwarts raided the Union premises and tore from the minutes the pages whereon the opprobrious resolution had been recorded.

At length the matter came up again for debate. Two members of the Union, Lord Stanley of Alderley and Mr. Randolph Churchill (son of Mr. Winston Churchill) moved that the original motion be expunged from the records. They were heavily defeated.

Next day the "Union" of Manchester University discussed the Oxford resolution and likewise carried it by a large majority. The president of the Manchester Union defined readiness to "fight for King and Country" as willingness to become part of a military organization engaged in operations under the direction of the state.

He argued that in the conventional view of modern warfare there are fallacies which explain the present "change of loyalties" among the young. Modern warfare has been proved unsound, politically and otherwise. Though Mr. Winston Churchill had "impudently" said that "the splendid, clear-eyed youth of Germany is demanding to be conscripted into the army and is burning to suffer and to die for the fatherland," it would be better to say that "a world of clear-eyed youth is demanding to be conscripted into social service and is burning to live for mankind."

Nearly fifty years ago Mr. Rudyard Kipling wrote a story called "The Drums of the Fore and Aft." It told how an unseasoned and half-educated British regiment had been "cut up" by fanatical Pathans on the northwest frontier of India until it was shamed by a couple of drummer boys into turning upon the foe, and learned, at heavy cost to its young officers and to itself, that Pathans attacked are less formidable than Pathans attacking. Mr. Kipling went on to say:

> When we have succeeded in half-educating everything that wears trousers, our army will be a beautifully unreliable machine. It will know too much and it will do too little. . . . The ideal soldier should, of course, think for himself—the *Soldiers Pocket-book* says so. Unfortunately, to attain this virtue he has to pass through the phase of thinking of himself, and that is misdirected genius. . . . The midway men are not to be trusted alone. They have ideas about the value of life, and an upbringing that has not taught them to go on and take the chances.

The proceedings in the Oxford and Manchester Unions, and especially the alleged "change of loyalties" among university undergraduates, brought this passage back to my mind. Though the ideas of this generation of university students may not be—indeed, I know they are not—typical of what British "youth" is thinking, I am quite sure that a subtle "change of loyalties" has been and is going on among the young. Through no fault of their own the young are necessarily half-educated.

In the disheveled years since the war they have been thinking a little for, and thinking much of, themselves. Alike in speech and in deed they are "beautifully unreliable," for they have few fixed "values" and no confidence in their elders. A newer generation, still younger than the undergraduates of today, the boys and girls who will soon "go up" from our great public schools to the universities, is of a different turn of mind, for it is young enough not to have suffered from the gap torn by the war between the men now in early middle life and the children of the war period.

For the first two years of the war the British armies were recruited voluntarily. This meant that the best in every class joined the colors. Hundreds of thousands of fine young fellows, the natural leaders of the coming generations, were thus killed or maimed. The British people was bled horizontally, not vertically as were countries which had the draft from the first. There the "cut" went from top to bottom, through all classes, taking and sparing the good and the less good without discrimination. Until the British voluntary system had been corrected by the fairer incidence of conscription, the cream went.

Among the women this breach of continuity was not felt. Girls in their teens and early twenties worked splendidly as nurses, munition makers, canteen workers and helpers of every sort. But they were not killed off as the men were. Consequently the girls and young women of today are of steadier quality, less "beautifully unreliable" than are their brothers and cousins of equal age.

The "change of loyalties" now going on is nevertheless a change of formulas rather than an abandonment of old standards in themselves. The appeal of "King and Country" may be outworn for, in practice, "King and Country" are likely to mean the particular interpretation of patriotic duty which the Government of the day, or philistine newspaper magnates, put forward at a given moment. Some thirty years ago a very subtle change began to take place in the notion of "loyalty" to the Sovereign.

The old notion, which Queen Victoria still cherished, that the Sovereign owned the country, the people and the fighting and civil services, gave place under King Edward and King George to the feeling that the wearer of the crown is a joint possession of the country, the people and the "services." King George and Queen Mary are beloved as First Citizen and First Lady because they do their duty well by setting fine examples in citizenship; and, for the same reason, the Prince of Wales and his brothers have a like hold on the people's affection and esteem. If the King and the Prince should ever have to tell the members of the Oxford and Manchester Unions that the time has come to fight for what Britons hold dear, very few, if any, would hold back.

The blame for the confusion of thought among our self-conscious youths falls not upon them but upon the public men of older generations who pass muster as leading politicians and statesmen. These have never understood how to appeal to youth. To them the pre-war world still seems real and normal, and they always dream of getting back to it.

Of such a world the young know naught, save by hearsay; and hearsay they do not believe because the "brave old world" admittedly got itself into a frightful mess, from which the higgledy-piggledy world of today finds it hard to emerge. In truth, the elderly folk have neither faith nor courage nor vision. They cannot see that, just as in the war, there was no way under or over or round, but only a way through, so today the only way out is a way through into new dimensions and larger loyalties.

Most of our preachers of peace are among these unprofitable elders. They have rent the air with cries about the horrors of war, its futility and its wickedness. Rarely have they dwelt upon its stupidity as a form of the "sporting chance" which every healthy young fellow longs to take. Never have they talked of the risks of peace, of the glorious dangers of creating a better life for worthier humanity, of the immense adventure of seeking to overcome the blood-stained heritage of centuries and of building in its place a bloodless civilization founded on fitness and readiness for human service of God and man. Hence, by their fault, it is still uncertain whether mankind will be fit for the perilous works of peace on this side of another bath of blood and tears.

The other day a service was held in Westminster Abbey on the tercentenary of the passing of George Herbert, poet and saint. Herbert knew the secret of "reliability" or as he, who loved Saxon words, would have put it, "trustworthiness." His mind, trained by full education and ripe with thought and culture, perceived that

> Only a sweet and virtuous soul
> Like seasoned timber never *gives*.

In England, and elsewhere, seasoned timber is wanted now. Until there is enough of it to serve future needs, those who know how it is to be got must be fain to make shift with what they have and to "go on and take the chances."

## Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

*Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread*

### Cruelty in Animal Film Production

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

While agreeing with Mrs. Soper as regards the cruelties of the animal film trade, I trust you will allow me to enter a protest against the resolution passed by the American Humane Association, for they ask film producers "to refrain from presenting any scenes depicting actual cruelty or the appearance of cruelty."

When we see a picture of a lion or tiger making a spring, we are quite in the dark as to whether that spring is being made naturally or whether it is caused by placing the animal on a wire-meshed floor and suddenly charging the latter with electricity. Similarly, when we see a dog with his tongue hanging out, this effect may be caused by natural exertion, but in view of the disclosures already made, there is always the suspicion that it may have been caused by the application of some chemical. The above policy, therefore, appears to be designed not so much to prevent cruelty as to prevent audiences being shocked by what they can see is cruel.

The following resolution, however, is designed to make it unprofitable for producers to inflict cruelty, and should be welcomed by all honest people in the trade.

It has been passed by many organizations in this country with a total membership of over 1,000,000 people.

> That no certificate be granted by the [British] Board of Film Censors, or by any other body empowered to censor films in this country in respect of any film depicting one or more animals, unless such film be accompanied by a written declaration from the producers that no cruelty, brutality, or restraint amounting to cruelty has been inflicted during its production in order to obtain the results portrayed; and that producers be warned that the issuing of any such declaration which may subsequently be proved to have been unjustified will prejudice the granting of a certificate in respect of any film depicting one or more animals submitted by the same producers.

EDMUND T. MACMICHAEL.
Honorary Secretary, Performing and Captive Animals
Defense League and Jack London Club.
London.

### "Hitler Hails Culture"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An editorial in the Monitor, captioned "Hitler Hails Culture," brought to mind a religious article, "Education and Emancipation," appearing on the Home Forum page of the Monitor some weeks ago.

When one thinks of Herr Hitler's "appeal to the German people for an opportunity to re-create true German culture—including art, architecture, music," and in a previous speech—for reglorification of the "old army," one begins to wonder whether or not this present age has not already exceeded itself in the pursuit of culture along certain lines.

By their extreme opposites—culture and cannons can never proceed from the same source, nor mingle; and, quoting from your able editorial, "Nevertheless, many will find a certain incompatibility between Chancellor Hitler's demand for a recreation of culture and his call for a revival of respect for the old army," one cannot but feel that when this world's chancellors and dictators turn to an earnest contemplation of the life and culture of the humble Nazarene, fearing not to acknowledge him as their great Exemplar, then their appeals for culture will find ready acceptance by millions of civilized people the world over, and who, weary and heavy laden, have found that a painted piece of canvas, or a sheet of music, or a pile of stone, cannot of itself assuage an aching heart nor emancipate from poverty and fear, nor "solve the great problems of this age." CARL A. COOK.

San Quentin, Calif.

## Mirror of World Opinion

*The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.*

### Americans Are *Not* Squealing

BUT it is not true (as I have heard said) that "the Americans are squealing about the hard times." They are surprised, stunned even, but not squealing. "Several of my friends have gone broke this year," a friend told me; "and it is queer how anxious they are while waiting for the crash to come, *and how happy they are when they know they are ruined!* It's the uncertainty that gives them the jitters. When the worst comes, that's that." He did not speak without personal experience. He had made and lost a fortune; and now he was close to the rocks again. . . .

When I arrived in Jacksonville, Illinois, to address the college for young ladies there, I thought I detected a certain *malaise* in the city, and the lecture committee told me that they did not expect many of the townspeople to come, owing to the depression. It was only after my talk that I discovered that four days previously the chief bank in Jacksonville had closed its doors. The president and vice-president were even then under lock and key, charged with hypothecating funds which they did not possess. Meanwhile the depositors could not get their money. No wages were being paid. Business was at a standstill.

At 10 o'clock that night I had to drive thirty miles to make a train connection at Springfield. The chauffeur who took me there had volunteered to make the journey at three dollars less than the standard rate. I asked him why he was taking me so cheaply. His answer was that he could not get any money from the bank, and that he was in need of cash. In fact, he was ruined, but he whistled and sang as if he hadn't a care in the world.

That is typical of the spirit in which Americans are taking the slump, and it is a thoroughly Nordic way of facing trouble. The present depression has brought out the best qualities in the American people. As for myself, I never met, in any country, at any time, with so much good will toward England.—*Mr. F. Yeats Brown,* in the *Spectator* (London).